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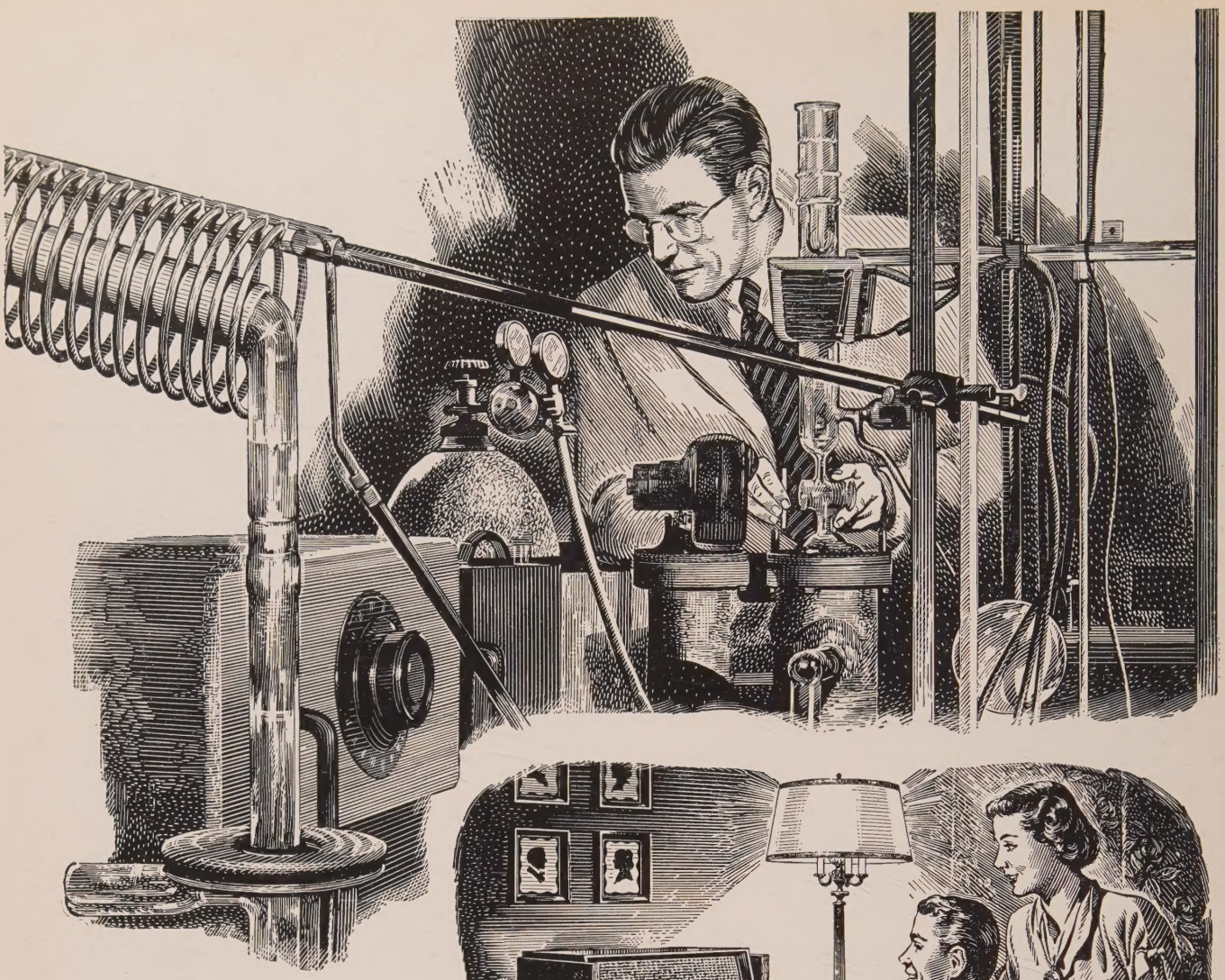

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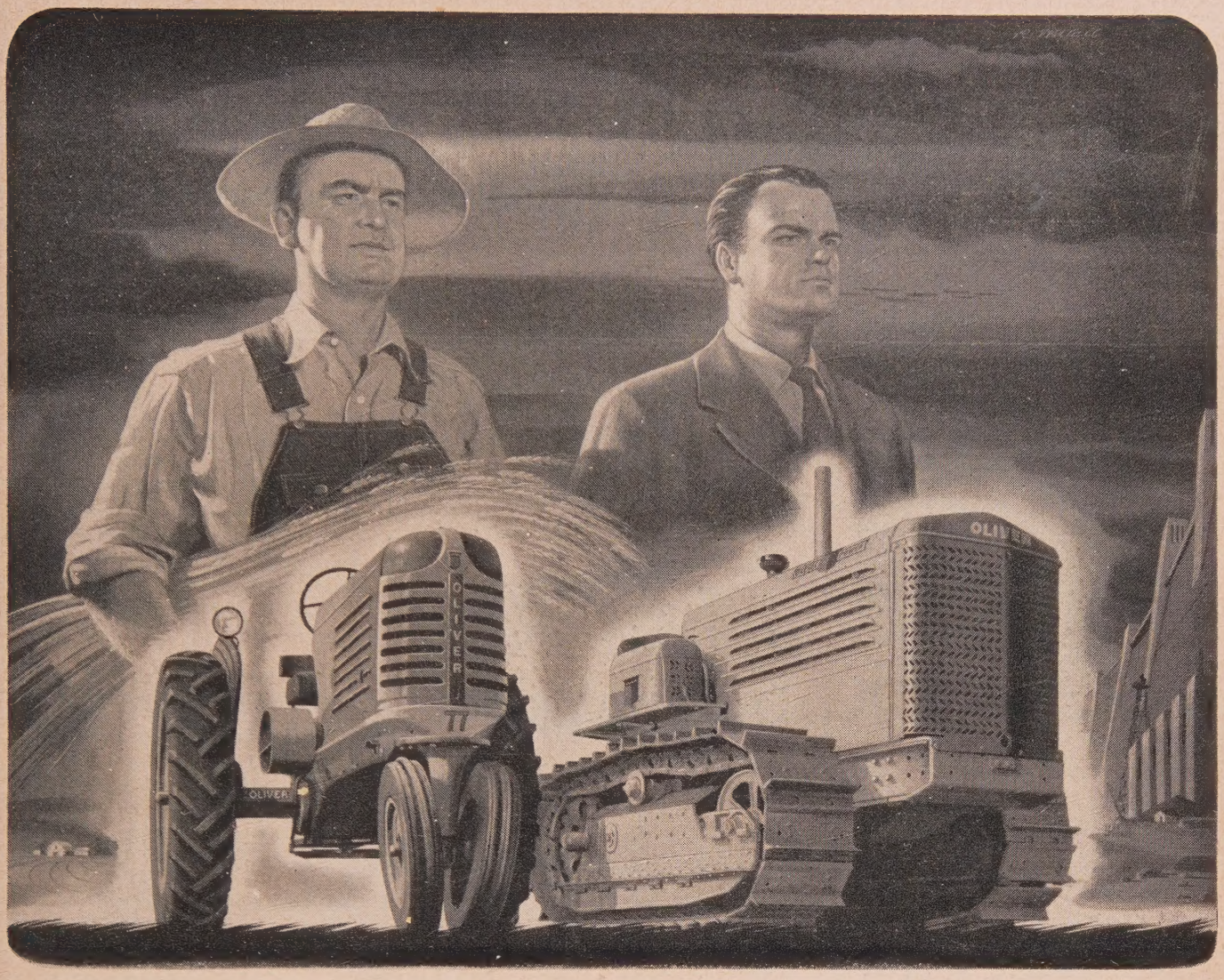

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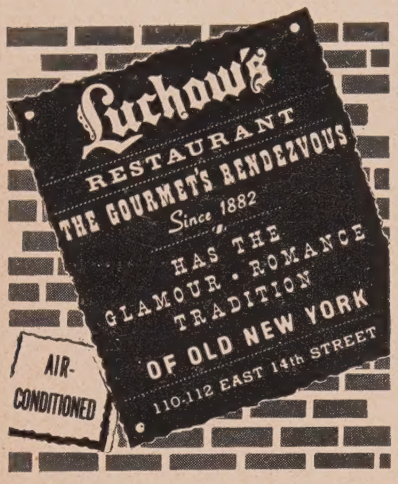

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It is encouraging to report a greatly increased volume of UN WORLD subscriptions from educators and students, from school and college librarians, all of whom find that knowledge of the United Nations and authentic and impartial reports on current world affairs are an indispensable part of a basic, modern education.

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"It may interest you to know that the students in this university literally wear out each issue of UN WORLD. We have had to replace all the issues in order to bind them for preservation."

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It is equally flattering to hear from Professor Frank Munk of Reed College in Portland, Oregon:

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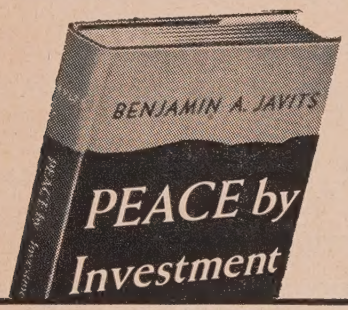

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STATE OF THE WORLD

Generalized War Discounted

The UN cannot avoid small wars— but can prevent a big one

TWENTY-THREE countries are on the war alert, the fighting in Korea has reached much larger proportions than was assumed at the start, and yet leading diplomats are convinced that a world war will not result from the present situation.

Never before in history would it have been possible to have a situation such as exists in Korea, or as existed during the airlift in Berlin, without its being transformed into a large-scale conflict.

Five main reasons explain why, despite all the hostile tensions, the governments retreat from those final steps which would make war inevitable:

1. The governments of larger countries realize that the war would be global and all-destructive.

2. No government dares to take the responsibility for decisive acts such as a direct attack against the US or the USSR, which would precipitate war.

3. Peoples of the world, by and large, do not want war, and their influence is infinitely greater than in the past.

4. The Military are not ready.

5. The moral and political influence of the UN has grown to such proportions that no major government dare break irrevocably with Lake Success.

Despite these checks on the outbreak of hostilities, the world finds itself in a situation where the struggle goes on for new spheres of influence, for new allies, and often for new territories. Localized fighting is accepted as part of the battle for world control.

The most remarkable fact which emerges is that the process of government has undergone deep changes.

In the past, an irate king or dictator who was offended by another country could start war by a stroke of a pen. But today there are many more checks and controls over the decisions of individuals who are at the helm. They cannot act simply on the basis of their angry emotions as their predecessors in power did.

Even the leaders of the Kremlin have to take into account world public opinion, the decisions of the various Councils at Lake Success, the moral judgment of the majority of mankind.

Imperceptibly but surely, we are

witnessing the birth of a new era, in which the decision upon a general war is shared by larger and larger groups.

The UN has become the central factor in determining whether a given international action is justified or not. Paradoxically enough, and contrary to the current belief, the UN has no power to prevent small wars, but is capable of preventing a big war.

A small war is one which can be prevented only by an active international police force which can be dispatched to the battlefields. A big war is one which cannot be prevented by an international police force unless it numbers millions; such a war can be prevented only by world public opinion—and that the UN has.

This explains why the UN was unable to prevent fighting in Palestine, Indonesia or Kashmir. In respect to these small wars, it was capable, by the development of mediation and conciliation mechanisms, to localize the conflict and ultimately stop the fighting. In the same way, it was unable to prevent the aggression in Korea, but was capable of localizing the conflict.

UN leaders showed an almost unconscious realization that the organization has no power to prevent small wars, when they established the machinery for conciliation and mediation and the concept of local control commissions. This whole system was devised not in accordance with any definite theory but rather as a result of practical action.

Bunche Better Known than Generals

This situation has produced some extraordinary developments. For example, the members of the Military Staff Committee who were the deputies of the commanders-in-chief of the armed forces of the five major powers, and who hold the ranks of general and admiral, are unknown to the world. At the same time, the names of mediators such as the late Bernadotte or his successor Ralph Bunche, are on the lips of all.

Some of the most intelligent diplomats and officials of the Secretariat realized some time ago that it is all but impossible to avoid violent conflicts here and there.

At a time when the great wartime empire of the Axis has crumbled, when colonialism is near its end, when the US has become the leading industrial power of the world, when the Soviet system has expanded to include more than a third of the inhabitants of the earth—it cannot be expected that the millennium can be established immediately.

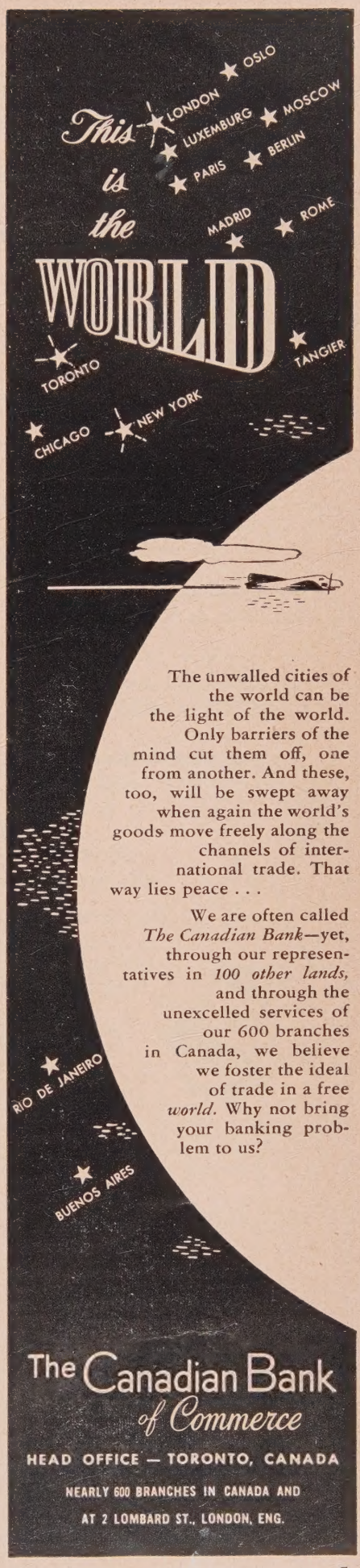
The final agreement, according to them, on an international police force, on disarmament, on the control of atomic energy, will come only when the important member governments of the United Nations shall have realized that war is no longer a national decision which can be made irrespective of international trends.

At this moment, while the UN is concentrating all its efforts on bringing about a speedy end to the aggression in Korea by collective action, and not by US action alone, the positive aspects of the work of the UN are not being neglected in any way.

The Technical Assistance program is being pushed with great speed, and the Secretary General is engaged in an intensive search for an Assistant Secretary General of great international stature and ability to head this new phase of UN activities. The efforts of the various Specialized Agencies of the UN are being geared to a new high constructive effort, to spread education, to improve health and living conditions everywhere.

For these are considered the factors which will become the decisive bulwarks against war.

16,143 new readers have discovered UN World and ordered their first subscriptions so far this year.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KOREA
As Both Sides See It

In line with its tradition, UN World presents the views of supporters, opponents and neutrals on Korea

Western Europe

LONDON, *The Daily Telegraph:*
Russia has burned her fingers by her abstention from the Security Council. Nothing would suit her better than the admission of Communist China should enable her to return without loss of face. Once back she would sabotage the efforts of the UN to defeat aggression.

LONDON, *The Times:*
The United Nations Allies must not only frustrate the North Korean attack, they must also be ready to meet attacks wherever they may come.

ANTWERP, *La Métropole:*
The Allies' energetic firmness in the battle for Berlin saved peace itself; each time free nations have bared their teeth to the Muscovite bear, Communism has fallen back.

PARIS, *Le Monde:*
The struggle in Korea is a test of strength between the Communist and the free world . . . South Korea will perhaps be freed one day, but she will be ruined, her population decimated. And so, anguished Europe asks herself if she will have to undergo the same infernal cycle—invasion, occupation, landing, liberation.

STOCKHOLM, *Svenska Dagbladet:*
Sweden's foreign policy is no dogmatic neutrality, but is based on freedom from alliance. Sweden's attitude toward the Korean conflict results from her obligations as a UN member, which is quite different from participating in regional pacts.

STOCKHOLM, *Morgon-Tidnigen:*
What is happening in Korea may be a dress rehearsal for attempts to seize Western Germany.

ZURICH, *Neue Zürcher Zeitung:*
A similar aggression could be enacted in Europe by Bulgaria against Yugoslavia. The Western powers can only keep this dynamism from spreading if they act with care and firmness.

THE HAGUE, *Haagsch Dagblad:*
Korea places the United Nations before its first test. The events which took place twenty years ago in the same area have been a lesson to humanity. Manchukuo at the time placed the League of Nations before a serious test, but the League failed.

FRANKFURT, *Allgemeine Zeitung:*
Who in Germany can accept Soviet conditions for final peace after such a frightful lesson as Korea?

Eastern Bloc

MOSCOW, *Izvestia:*
The criminal policy of aggression of American peace-breakers in Korea has been completely unmasked, and received accordingly by world public opinion.

MOSCOW, *Pravda:*
The Security Council acts in the role of a subsidiary apparatus of the American Joint Staff.

USSR, *New Times:*
This magazine, circulated in many languages, writes that the American imperialists have exceeded all limits in an attempt to mask their robber's adventure in Korea, concluding "It is hard to imagine a more infamous outrage upon the UN flag, its Charter, its principles and its spirit."

WARSAW, *Trybuna Ludo:*
The American aggressors in fear of the responsibility before world opinion have stolen the UN signboard.

WARSAW, *Rzeczpospolita:*
No better than that of the Security Council was the behavior of the Secretary General, whose shameful role in the Korean affair has been openly pointed out by Mr. Gromyko.

PRAGUE, *Obrano Lidu:*
The war of intervention against the Asiatic peoples will end with the defeat of the imperialists. Trygve Lie is a servant of Wall Street.

Central Europe

VIENNA, *Kleines Volksblatt* (People's Party):
The situations in Austria and Korea are different. Soviet aggression here would set off world war, which there is no reason to think the Soviets want.

VIENNA, *Volkstimme* (Communist):
The Korean war was motivated by the US desire to defend other bases in East Asia, and by the fear that the next Korean Parliament would oust Rhee and accept North Korea's peaceful offer of union.

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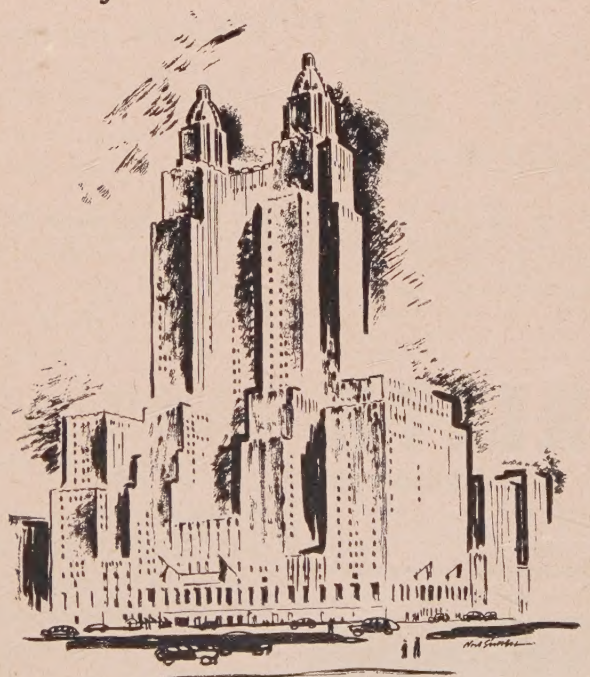

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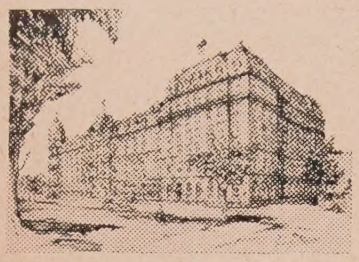

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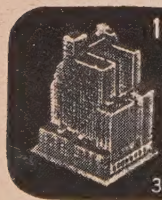

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SOW *continued*

Near East

BAGDAD, *Alam Arabs:*
We despise the cheap propaganda effort of the US and her satellites to arouse the world against the Koreans who are fighting for independence.

BAGDAD, *Ittihad Al Dusturi:*
The world is shocked by the Communist aggression. The Americans now have an opportunity to revive the UN.

ISRAEL, *Jerusalem Post:*
Without regard to the question of who started the Korean war, it is clear that Mr. Lie has handled the organization which he heads with complete objectivity.

ISTAMBUL, *Aksam:*
A real struggle is taking place between the two giants of the world. The victory will not be that of the Koreans but of one of these giants. Aggression is detrimental to the interests of Turkey. That is why our sympathies go to the side that is attacked.

Far East

BANGKOK, *Tharmitipat:*
The UN Security Council, whose duty is to ensure world peace, has scored another triumph by its action on the invasion of South Korea.

BANGKOK, *Siam Rath:*
The Korean invasion is more than an internal affair; it concerns the Continents of Europe and Asia and the whole wide world.

NEW DELHI, *Urdu Tej:*
The Communist attack is a challenge to the prestige of the United Nations.

BOMBAY, *Chronicle:*
India should do everything possible to keep the Communist struggle from breaking outside Korea. It is doubtful that she could remain neutral.

SINGAPORE, *Straits Times:*
We pray history will record that President Truman this day won peace for a world threatened by madmen. To have stood aside would have surrendered the last hope of peace in our time.

DJAKARTA, *Permandangan:*
Failure to establish an anti-Communist force in the Far East is due to the downfall of Japan. The Korean attack is more than a local incident, and is a strategic move by world Communism. Newly independent countries in the Far East cannot take the Russian or US side and must remain neutral at all costs.

TOKYO, *Yukan Chugai:*
Its columnist predicts that hostilities will not spread, cites "the strength of the democratic camp once it has made up its mind to rise."

HONG KONG, *China Mail:*
Those who have resorted to armed force will have to be resisted by armed force.

Latin America

MEXICO CITY, *Prensa:*
All nations are divided into two classes—those sacrificing to impose the forgotten rule of law and those encouraging aggression.

MEXICO CITY, *Popular:*
Features the Popular Party's declaration affirming Mexican support of peace and the UN, but charging that US intervention in Korea was unilateral, the Security Council decision illegal and the UN "disintegrated," and opposing involvement of Mexico.

BOGOTA, *El Liberal:*
If the UN should abandon Korea to its fate it would lose its importance as an instrument of peace.

SANTIAGO, *Mercurio:*
If Russia should not withdraw this could result in universal war, but it is likely the Soviet Union is trying nothing more than to sound the firmness of a world that resists its impositions. In any case there is no other way to save ourselves from a worse fate.

HAVANA, *El Mundo:*
The United Nations has passed its first big test with flying colors.

Defining Basic Loyalties

The UN Supporter

The UN supporter is a lover of peace. But he knows that peace is a great deal more than the momentary absence of war. He sees it resulting from a collaboration of peaceloving nations, strong enough to prevent any one nation from plunging the world into war.

He sees permanent peace as the end-result of international action to extend to all human beings: 1) the material decencies of adequate food, clothing and shelter; 2) freedom of opportunity to utilize their full capacities, to think and act according to the dictates of their conscience.

The UN supporter can be recognized by his generous attitude and his lack of prejudice against any of his fellow men, of whatever race, sex, language or religion, by his respect for the intrinsic worth of people.

The UN supporter is loyal to his own nation—but never sees his own nation as one called upon to dominate over the rest of the world. The sort of leadership he is eager to have it assume is that leading to a world where there is more freedom, more justice, more physical and moral security.

The UN supporter is deeply and emotionally conscious of his kinship to many plain people in far-off places whom he has never seen. He is aware that what he does and thinks affects them, and that what they do and think affects him.

He likes to think that his nation's products are sold abroad, and that other nations' products have a market in his homeland, for he knows that prosperity, like peace, is indivisible.

The UN supporter will never admit that it is impossible to eliminate war. He looks back across history and sees that wars have always been waged, but that the reign of law has gradually been extended.

He sees the collaboration of sovereign states in the United Nations as an important step in the attainment of a law-abiding world community. To further that progress he is willing to have his own nation, in unison with other nations, sacrifice some sovereignty in the interests

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of international security. For his ideal of "peace on earth" he is willing to sacrifice his own life.

What is the UN?

The Charter of the United Nations established an organization "to maintain international peace and security" through the collective effort of sovereign states. These agreed to work together to foster friendly relations among nations, to further conditions of stability and well-being which are the basis for friendly international relations, and, lastly, *to prevent war, by force if necessary.*

The UN in Action

The UN functions through its six branches, called "organs."

• ***The General Assembly,*** the UN's parliamentary body, meets annually, and in special sessions when required. It receives reports from all other UN organs, and makes recommendations on all problems relating to the maintenance of peace and the welfare of mankind.

• ***The Security Council*** has primary responsibility for maintaining peace and security. It can employ diplomatic, economic or military sanctions when required to check a threat to the peace, or to repel an aggression. Any permanent member—US, USSR, France, Great Britain, China —can veto all non-procedural decisions.

• ***The Economic and Social Council*** has the duty of developing economic and social programs that serve the welfare and progress of mankind. It coordinates the work of specialized agencies and private organizations concerned with health, food and shelter, transportation, employment, human rights and other vital problems.

• ***The Trusteeship Council*** protects the welfare and promotes the political and social advancement of the peoples in colonial areas which are now under UN supervision.

• ***The International Court of Justice*** administers international law and justice, gives advisory opinions to the UN, and settles disputes between nations which are submitted to it.

• ***The Secretariat*** is the permanent civil service charged with administrative matters related to the UN's work.

An Intelligence Report

From The Baltic

What the Russians are doing to protect their Achilles heel in Europe

---

By GEORGE W. HERALD

Formerly Chief, INS Berlin Bureau

WHILE world attention is focused on the Pacific, Soviet war preparations in Germany continue at top speed. The Russians now concentrate on building up their sea power along the Baltic shore in order to bar the only access to Red territory from European waters.

According to East Zone intelligence sources this reporter contacted in Germany, the entire coastline from Wismar through Libau up to Windau and Pernau has been transformed into a forbidden land. No ordinary civilians are admitted there, and the local population has been evacuated to make room for soldiers, sailors and labor formations.

What the Soviets are trying to hide are the details of frantic defense activities, among which some of the most important follow:

• In the Neptune yards at Rostock German labor is now reconditioning Soviet warships on the former Grossdeutschland docks. The cruiser "Komintern" (6,230 tons) and the minesweeper "Marty" (3,600 tons) have already been modernized.

• Brand-new vessels are being launched in Wismar harbor. They are called "fishing boats" by their constructors but in reality they are 2,000-ton replicas of the German destroyer "Narvik." Each of them is armed with five 6-inch guns and eight torpedo-launching tubes. 80,000 tons of sheet iron have been allotted for the output of these ships in 1950.

• The Vulkan yards in Stettin are producing one U-boat per week. To accomplish this feat, 4000 Poles are working in three shifts under the guidance of 800 German specialists. The submarines are of the types XXI (2000 tons) and XXVIII (2500 tons) propelled by Walther turbines and armed with ten torpedo-launching tubes each. The same brand is being built in Wismar and Warnemuende at a slightly slower rate.

According to our sources, these various efforts form part of a vast program adopted by the Soviet Admiralty at a top-secret meeting held in Berlin in October 1949 under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral J. V. Gemaschenkov. The program called for the building of a "Baltic Wall impregnable to any onslaught by imperialist aggressors." Certain sec-

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Baltic Intelligence Report *continued*

tors of that wall are already near completion, notably between Misdroy and Kolberg and, farther north, between Pillau and Memel. Here, behind beaches thickly covered with barbed-wire fences, two Red Guard armored divisions man system of ultra-modern fortifications.

Gemaschenkovs' Baltic Wall

The system consists of invisible strongpoints disposed at intervals of 1000 yards and connected by underground corridors. Each strongpoint harbors a platform that can be revolved, lifted and lowered by electric push-buttons and is equipped with heavy artillery and anti-aircraft guns. German engineers have tried to make this an improved version of the Atlantic Wall but that doesn't mean that the Soviets wish to rely on a static bulwark alone. On the contrary, they are determined to avoid the mistakes made by Rommel and Maginot and to keep their forces here as mobile and offensive-minded as possible.

In this endeavor, the Red Navy is scheduled to play a decisive role. The Pillau canal has been widened and deepened to serve as a shortcut for battleships of over 20,000 tons. Such ships will soon be able to anchor at the ports of Wismar, Rostock and Stralsund which are being dragged for that purpose day and night. On orders of the Special Construction Bureau at Karlshorst, the East German government has been obliged to finance these works with a credit of 80 million marks.

Meanwhile, the coast is already well protected by 200 Soviet submarines stationed at Memel harbor. Most of these subs are of the German snorkel type, possess a wide range and can be refueled on high seas. As local production adds to their number every week, a new U-boat den has been installed at Poen peninsula. The stop nets at both bases, incidentally, were made of Ruhr steel delivered by the Selbmann factories in Essen.

The Baltic hinterland has also been mobilized for the Soviet program. The dockyards at Brandenburg on the Havel and Boitzenburg on the Elbe are building so-called fishing barges which are later brought to Stralsund and equipped as minesweepers with 6-cylinder Diesels or as submarine chasers with 8-cylinder motors. A top priority order for high-powered motors has been placed with the Junkers Works in Dessau and the Schaeffer & Budenberg plants in Magdeburg. They are expected to deliver 8000 special Diesels to the Russian Admiralty before September 30, 1950.

A chain of munition factories has been established on the line Schwerin-Stargard-Gollnow. The plants are turning out various types of shells and torpedos. Madue-See, a lake that had been relinquished to the Poles, was taken back from them this spring, as the Red Navy needs it for torpedo trial runs.

Simultaneously, the Karl Liebknecht yards in Warnemuende are converting German steamers into Soviet troop ships. Dr. Robert Ley's Strength through Joy vessel "Der Deutsche" has become the army transport "Asia." The 12 to 18,000 ton units "Hansa," "Oceana" and "Cordillera" are now being put through the same process. Next on the list is the big liner "Gneisenau" that was hit by the Allies early in the last war.

Unquiet on Eastern Front

As our sources reported, the number of "accidents" and sabotage acts is on the increase, however. A luxury yacht that was to be offered to Stalin at the occasion of his 70th birthday, could not go under sail. At the last minute, all seat-covers aboard had been ripped off so that the springs stuck out of chairs and sofas.

Regiments of the East German police army are being trained as Marines in a camp near Kuehlungsborn. Every week, a convoy of trucks brings them to Usedom Island where they learn the various invasion techniques on landing craft and speedboats. Strange as it may seem, their instructors are Mongols. There is little comradeship between these sons of the steppes and the trainees. None of the Germans is ever left alone with a boat since a score of them took off for Sweden last February.

At the same time, 2000 former Luftwaffe officers have been called back to duty and ordered to reorganize all airfields in the Soviet zone. These officers have their staff headquarters at Peenemuende and stand under the command of General Hans Brandt and Colonel Fritz Hartnack who earned the Iron Cross with oakleaf clusters in World War II.

When General Brandt was taken prisoner by the Russians in 1943, he donned a pair of blue overalls and volunteered to be a carpenter. That impressed his captors so deeply that they gave him the post he now occupies. He has recently finished rebuilding the Rerik and Rechlin airfields and paving new concrete runways for the jet-fighter squadrons stationed there. The runways are 20 inches deep and between 1½ and 2 miles long so as to suit even the fastest planes.

New Training Centers

The Red Navy Air Arm has its main bases on Leba Lake and Garder Lake. It also has reopened the seaplane ports on Ruegen island and at Dievenov-West which, for the time being, are used as training centers. For their convenience, the lighthouses of Osternot and Swinemuende have been equipped with beacons covering a ten-mile range, and Swinemuende has been made the principal depot for aviation spare-parts.

Most of the supplies for the Baltic Wall are brought up over the Kaliningrad-Werneuchen railroad. Kaliningrad, the former Koenigsberg, serves as the region's most important fitting and repair base.

The whole territory has been attached to the Soviet cartographic system. Red Army soldiers no longer need rely on the old German general staff maps which would use land-

marks, churches, etc., as ranging points. Instead, their maps reproduce a pattern of 6-inch high iron stakes bedded in the ground all over the country and carrying the coordinates of their location. All Ivan has to do is to find these coordinates on his map, and he knows where he is.

As a special defense measure, the Russians are planting U-boat detectors at the bottom of the sea in violation of international rules. They usually get away with it by letting some old fishing boat sink and then doing as if they were trying to put it afloat again. In one case, this "rescue operation" lasted such a long time that the Norwegians sent a protest to Moscow.

What counts for the Reds is the result, though. "Our Baltic ports are now absolutely immune against U-boat attacks of the type directed against Pearl Harbor," Red Navy Captain Brunsinsky, the boss of the Rostock yards, asserted in a recent pep-talk to his personnel. "Our anti-sub devices are so perfect that not a single enemy craft could even come near the coast."

In addition, the Soviets have built an up-to-date radar screen with the help of German scientists. The screen extends from Neuruppin and Greifswald up to Libau and Pernau. How effectively it works was shown on April 8 when the US plane was shot down, but it serves not only defensive purposes. Its main task is to control the trajectories of the rockets and various V-weapons the Red Navy dispatches over the Baltic with the regularity of a commercial airline.

These missiles are no longer launched from Peenemuende but from the Kolberger Deep, a triple-barred stretch of beach near the town of Henkenhagen. Here, German political prisoners from the Neubrandenburg-Nord concentration camp are building and servicing rocket launching ramps under the supervision of former Peenemuende experts.

Their V-fire is aimed at Oesel, a completely evacuated island in the north-eastern Baltic. However, if the ramps were switched around and the guided missiles fired in the opposite direction, it would turn out that Oesel is exactly as far from the Kolberger Deep as the Ruhr.

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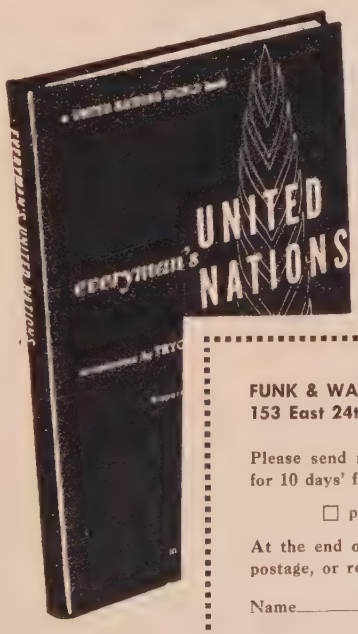

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United Nations WORLD Magazine

August, 1950

The United Nations Exists

By ARCHIBALD MacLEISH

THE purpose of the United Nations is peace.

That purpose was declared, and the means for its realization were established, in the Charter signed at San Francisco in June 1945.

For five years from the drafting of the Charter—five years almost to a day—nothing happened to suggest that the purpose would be, or could be, realized. On the contrary every year that passed between 1945 and 1950 served to make the hope of peace more and more illusory. In spite of the fact that the first world war had cost thirty-seven million military casualties, and the second world war fifty-nine million military casualties in Europe alone, without count of the civilian dead and maimed and missing—in spite of the fact that each integer of these horrible statistics represented a human being with eyes, mouth, ears, heart, fears, hopes —in spite of these facts, another war, at first unthinkable, then thought of, then possible, then imminent, gained reality in men's minds. Armies of hundreds of divisions were maintained by nations which had signed the San Francisco Charter. Weapons of devastation and limitless death were invented or imitated. Hatred and lies were propagated within nations and between nations. Men and women were taught by newspapers and radio stations—even newspapers and radio stations owned and operated by governments — to desire each other's deaths. Differences of opinion became unforgivable and ineradicable faults. Dogmas denounced dogmas.

During these five years there were more and more men and women everywhere who came to believe, and were willing to say, that the United Nations had been still-born: that it could not exist in the actual world: that its purpose could not be achieved: that if war came it would be incapable even of denouncing the aggressor.

Then war came. Five years almost to a day from the drafting of the Charter of the United Nations, as though to point the sneering finger of history at the high hopes of the month of June, 1945, war came.

It came, moreover, in a form which was, and was clearly intended to be, an open, contemptuous affront to the United Nations as such. It came in the form of a wholly unprovoked, deliberately planned and prepared, shamelessly brutal and cynical, assault by the government and army of North Korea upon the government and people of South Korea. The United Nations had sponsored the establishment of the South Korean Republic. It had a commission in South Korea at the time of the assault. Its

The United Nations Exists *continued*

prestige was there committed as it was committed nowhere else on earth.

It had manifestly been the expectation of the aggressors in this war, and of those who armed, trained and supplied the aggressors, that the United Nations would lack the courage or the capacity to protest this flagrant violation of its Charter, to say nothing of taking action for the preservation of the peace. The impotence of the United Nations—so the conspirators believed, and so faint-hearted men and women in other countries believed also,—would thus be exhibited to the world and its usefulness destroyed.

But the impotence of the United Nations was not exhibited. On the contrary, to the angry astonishment of those who had plotted the war, and to the relieved astonishment of those who had agreed with the aggressors that the United Nations was incapable of action to stop war, the United Nations acted. It not only protested the attack within hours of its perpetration, but it took immediate steps, with the swiftly proffered aid of the United States and eventually of 52 other nations, to apply to the aggressor economic and military sanctions. Already hundreds of American boys have given their lives to achieve the purpose for which the United Nations was founded.

By that action, the course of history was altered. The United Nations which had been, to millions of human beings, a disappointment, or an object of derision, or, at the best, a feeble hope, became overnight a powerful reality. It had demonstrated that its purpose of peace was a real purpose, and that the means at its disposition were actual means. Whatever the difficulties ahead—and they will be many, for the attack had been long and carefully planned—the outcome is not in doubt. The murderers will be brought to book. The crime will be punished.

The fact that the United Nations now exists in deed, is a fact in which responsible human beings throughout the world take understandable satisfaction. But it is also a fact which requires something more of them than satisfaction alone. It is a fact which requires a new and believing dedication to the purpose, and to the instrument, in which we had allowed ourselves to lose faith; a reconsideration of the part which that instrument should play, not merely in the punishment of aggressors, but in the prevention of war.

It is not enough for the United Nations to prove that it can meet force with force and bring an aggressor to inevitable retribution. It is necessary also for it to demonstrate that it can prevent war in advance, by creating the conditions of peace.

That, it has thus far failed to do. And for a familiar reason. It has been unable to deal with the great central struggle which divides our world. Now that the United Nations exists in fact, and in action, it must determine—and the peoples of the world must help it to determine—what its role in that central struggle is to be.

The nature of the struggle is now evident. It is not, fundamentally, a struggle between East and West—between Communism and Democracy. Fundamentally, it is the struggle of human beings everywhere, but particularly in the unindustrialized areas of the earth, to escape from the poverty and sickness and misery and subordination which have been their immemorial lot, and to achieve the well-being, the independence, the self-respect and the human decency which all human beings naturally desire and which, as even the most neglected peoples know, modern techniques and modern science are capable of providing.

What stands in the way of the realization of this understandable aspiration, over and above the inherent difficulty of so vast an undertaking, is Reaction in two forms: first, Reaction as the selfishness and greed of those who prefer to keep the world the way it is for their own economic advantage; and second, Reaction as the ambition and fanaticism of those who are determined that the great human revolution shall not take place except in *their* terms and in accordance with *their* dogma and to the advantage of *their* party throughout the world.

In the past, and during its five years of temporizing and doubt, the United Nations allowed the conflicting ambitions of these two poles of Reaction to reduce it to impotence. Now that it is no longer impotent it must take a different course.

What that course should be is not in doubt.

If the revolution of mankind is opposed and blocked by those who wish the world to remain as it is, there will be war.

If the revolution of mankind is exploited and perverted by those who are determined that it shall not take place except in accordance with *their* dogma and under *their* leadership, there will be war.

An organization committed to the preservation of peace has, therefore, no choice. It must stand on the side of the peoples of the world, in the pursuit of their proper aspirations, and against all those who attempt to put obstacles in the way of human advance, or to exploit human hopes to the advantage of a particular political oligarchy or economic dogma.

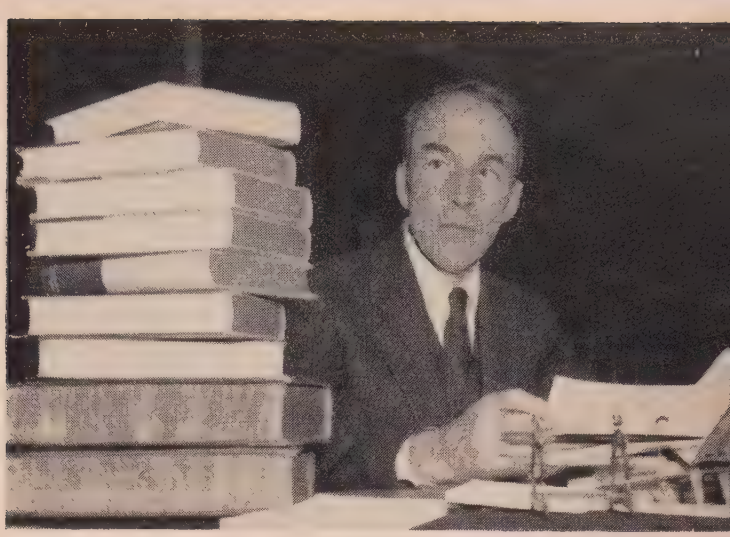
The United Nations possesses, in the Economic and Social Council and in the various specialized agencies, the organized and effective means by which, and through which, it can advance the revolution of mankind in the direction in which that revolution, directed by its own impetus, would move—toward the economic and social advantage of human beings everywhere, their personal liberty and self-respect, and their freedom to become themselves.

Now that the United Nations is a reality let us give it a mission worthy of its aims. Let us give it the mission of the creation of an achievable peace—the mission of the support and advancement of the revolution of humanity against disease and poverty and death: toward liberty and self-respect and life.

Three vignettes from a life

filled with varied

and significant activities



LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS: A ranking American poet ("Conquistadors"), his intellectual eminence enhanced the position.

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard University, has led two fascinating and well integrated lives. He is an outstanding playwright and poet, author of "Land of the Free," the Pulitzer poetry prize-winning "Conquistadors" and many other works down through the years from 1924 to the present. He is also a most kinetic diplomat, a former assistant Secretary of State, Librarian of Congress, Director of the US Office of Facts and Figures and Assistant Director of the Office of War Information.

Deeply concerned with the organization and effectuation of the UN, Mr. MacLeish assisted at the London Conference of November, 1945, in drawing up the final constitution of UNESCO. From that time Mr. MacLeish continued an energetic relationship with UNESCO as deputy chairman of the US delegation and as member of the executive board.

Mr. MacLeish, as versatile in his cultural and literary endeavors as in his diplomatic, has written for radio and the ballet, in addition to his many volumes of highly accomplished poetry and has added his considerable bit to the documentation of current history with several volumes published during the recent war years.

He holds the rank of commander of the French Legion of Honor and has been awarded (1947) the Order of El Sol of Peru. Born in what used to be isolationist Illinois and educated at Harvard and Yale, Mr. MacLeish through his generous ideas and activities has certainly become the forerunner of the international man.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE: At UN Conference in San Francisco with late Sol Bloom (center), Nelson Rockefeller.

HARVARD PROFESSOR: He escorts Secretary of State Dean Acheson at University's 299th commencement in June 1950.

New diplomatic methods are required for the United Nations Age

The Five Danger Spots of The World

By LOUIS DOLIVET

LIKE the marks of plague on a sick body, so the danger areas threatening life on earth are covering the map of the world.

Once again Asia and Europe—so frequently visited by the scourge of war, fratricidal strife and famine—abound with points of friction. Their short-lived dream of peace is turning into a nightmare.

The danger which is latent everywhere is mainly concentrated in five regions of the world. Each of them could serve as a spark to the dark flame which is waiting to engulf mankind.

In Europe, *the danger points are Yugoslavia, point of departure of World War I; and Germany, instigator of World War II.*

In Asia, *Indochina is bracing itself for the moment when its simmering war will burst into mass slaughter.*

In Asia, *too, the grey fortress of Formosa emerges from the waters, as the very symbol of the division of mankind.*

In the Near East, *Iran moves back into the danger zone, and her leaders are scanning with deep anxiety Moscow's every move.*

In addition to these focal points,

...*Turkey,* with its Straits of the Dardanelles coveted alike by the Russias of the tsars and of the commissars,

...*Austria,* where Russian and Allied soldiers not only meet in the same streets, but often ride in the same jeeps,

...*Greece,* with the memory of the recent civil war still haunting the people,

all know that they would be among the first victims of war. From there fear spreads to every community on earth. For few have any illusion that they will escape the holocaust.

Danger Point No. 1: YUGOSLAVIA

The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was the first communist country to raise the banner of revolt against Soviet Russia. The banner is of the same deep red as that of the motherland of world communism, the basic philosophy the same Marxism-Leninism which is binding upon all communists everywhere.

But the orthodox followers of Stalin hate the rebel even more than the capitalist. For such is the paradox of history and the ineluctable consequence of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that the revolutionist of yesterday is pitiless against the revolutionist of today.

The task of harassing Yugoslavia is assigned to the leaders of Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania, with Czechoslovakia and Poland standing by as reserves. They must prove that they are good communists, faithful friends of Soviet Russia, and that there is no trace of Titoist rebellion in them.

Against the 400,000 Yugoslav soldiers, Russian-trained armies are massing—in some cases commanded by Red Army officers—numbering 70,000 for Hungary, 138,000 for Rumania, 65,000 for Bulgaria and 60,000 for Albania. The main drive

against Yugoslavia is entrusted to the Bulgarians, who are not unfamiliar with Yugoslav territory, which they occupied during World War II as allies of Nazi Germany.

The anti-Tito battle is being led by the Cominform, whose main assignment is to change the Belgrade government. General Popivoda is among the best-known Yugoslavs working against the Belgrade regime. Internal pro-Soviet partisan movements are estimated by Belgrade to be negligible.

The Yugoslav soldier, whose courage is legendary, will be no easy match for the attacking armies in case of an invasion. However, since the showing of the North Korean armies, military experts feel that the equipment and training of the anti-Tito armies may be much superior to what was anticipated. Of course, the Polish and Czech armies, numbering respectively 165,000 and 160,000, would greatly increase the potential of the satellites. If Russian manpower were also to intervene, Yugoslavia alone would have no chance at all.

But Russia would not have to intervene in the first phases.

Danger Point No. 2: GERMANY

Center of deep-seated hatred and dissatisfaction, Germany is still the most sensitive area in Europe. Its division into East and West Germany is deeply resented by all Germans, but with no agreement among themselves as to what kind of unified Germany they would want.

The resentment against the partition, the shame of having lost the war, the remnants of National Socialism, the neo-nationalist and militarist trends, the bitterness of the 10 million "ethnic German" refugees in West Germany, the fanaticism of the communists, the dissatisfaction of the Western Germans at not being treated as equals by the Allies, the economic dislocations—all these are contributing to a general mood of despair and adventure which would welcome almost any change.

East Germany, which has a population of only 17,300,000, has a strongly armed Soviet-trained police force, estimated at some 400,000. Many former German generals hold commanding positions in the People's Police. In addition, Eastern Germany has a Soviet occupation force estimated at 250,000.

Overcrowded West Germany, on the other hand, teeming with 50 million inhabitants, has no local native troops, but its defense is entrusted to 110,000 American, 40,000 British and 20,000 French soldiers.

East German leadership is concentrated in the hands of Walter Ulbricht, long-time communist. That of West Germany is held by Prime Minister Konrad Adenauer.

Despite the bitter factional fight between the two Germanies, it is not expected that the East German police would have any chance of taking over West Germany unless helped by the Russians. Therefore a civil war of the Korean type is, for the time being, excluded in Germany.

Soviet soldiers would have to intervene in the first phase of fighting.

Danger Point No. 3: Indochina

In Indochina the seething tide of communist influence rides abreast the deep current of nationalist unrest. The population of 25,000,000 are hell-bent for independence, full of resentment against the French-sponsored Bao Dai, who collaborated with the Japanese occupation, and partially the admirers of the Communist leader Ho Chi Minh, who in the role of a great national liberator has captured the loyalties of many on the right as well as on the left. (Ho Chi Minh is no longer the absolute No. 1 favorite of Moscow.)

The real peril of the situation, which is capable of opening the floodgates of war in Southeast Asia, lies in the fact that the French anti-Communist forces, now strongly backed by the US, have no middle party of democratic leadership with which they can identify themselves. The river of blood that is flowing in Indochina cannot be checked solely with guns. The war is one of ideas and ideals which are bursting their colonial seams, and suspicions of the motives of the anti-Communist West are easy to arouse, as was illustrated recently when Robert Blum, US economic adviser, was almost assassinated by terrorist bombs.

However, the revolutionary forces are not strong enough, without outside help, to pass from the present guerrilla activities to open warfare.

Danger Point No. 4: FORMOSA

Formosa's normal population of about 6,400,000 has been swelled by almost a million arrivals from the Chinese mainland. 300,000 to 400,000 Nationalist troops are stationed in Formosa under the personal leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and the island is governed by the very capable administrator K. C. Wu, former Mayor of Shanghai.

The Chinese communists are determined to invade and occupy Formosa as soon as possible, and in the last six months they have concentrated considerable forces, ships and troop barges for an all-out assault against the last remnants of Nationalist power. The attack was expected to follow closely the North Korean aggression.

However, with the recent announcement of President Truman, who charged the 7th Fleet with the double task of preventing the invasion of Formosa by Chinese communists, as well as Nationalist attacks against the mainland, the situation has changed appreciably.

The communists are now faced with two alternatives: fight the US 7th Fleet and, eventually, the whole of the US and most likely the other United Nations; or await a final decision on the fate of Formosa in accordance with President Truman's proclamation, either through the still unsigned peace treaty with Japan or by a UN decision.

Here again, war could start without any need for Russian soldiers to intervene directly in the battle.

Danger Point No. 5: IRAN

Once before, in 1946, Iran was the main subject of a grave international dispute, which resulted in the first walk-out from the Security Council by Andrei Gromyko. At that time, the majority of the UN Security Coun-

cil pressed for withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Iran, in accordance with wartime agreements among the Allies. Although the Soviet Union was violently opposed even to discussion of the matter, she later withdrew her troops.

Iran is an important gateway to the Middle East and Far East. Bordered by the USSR, Iraq, Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Caspian Sea, it is of decisive strategic value and has very important oil deposits. The internal situation is one of considerable misery, and discontent is widespread. About 80 per cent of the population are tenant farmers, and some landlords own as many as 50 or 60 villages.

Communism has some strong roots, mainly in the Azerbaijan Province, which is situated in the northwestern tip of Iran, and which would be the likely line of entry by the Russians in case of war. The Province of Azerbaijan in 1946, during the Soviet occupation, was proclaimed an autonomous republic. There is an important separatist movement among the Kurds, who inhabit southern Azerbaijan.

The autonomous republic was violently suppressed after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, but some of the leaders escaped to Moscow and elsewhere. The associates of Mir Sayyid Pishevari, former head of the Azerbaijan autonomous republic, and Prince Mosaffar Firouz, former Minister of Information of the Iranian Government—now in exile in Moscow and Paris, respectively—are considered the leaders of the revolutionary movement of Teheran.

Despite the internal situation, there is no likelihood of any internal revolt which would endanger the Teheran regime.

Soviet soldiers would have to march into the country in order to take it over.

No New Wars Likely Except Possibly in Yugoslavia and Indochina

The salient feature of the present world crisis is that there is not a single situation in any of the five main danger areas which could be compared to the one that existed in Korea at the moment of the North Korean aggression.

The North Koreans were in a position to attack South Korea, where there were no Allied troops and where intervention by United States or other United Nations forces was not expected.

If the Soviet Union is pursuing a policy aimed at further thinning out of UN forces across the world, then she may give the signal to start war against Yugoslavia. But with the precedent of the rapid action by the Security Council and the evident determination of the majority of the UN not to tolerate further expansion by force, *Moscow must face the certainty that satellite troops would have to fight not only against Yugoslavia but also against the air forces of most Western European powers—and probably against Greek, perhaps even Italian and Turkish ground forces.*

Furthermore, war in Yugoslavia, and Western intervention as a result of a Security Council vote, might result in bringing British and other forces into the Balkans, thus fulfilling an old Churchillian dream which the Russians dread more than anything else.

For the Russians the only possible move would be to have the satellites start war in Yugoslavia, then return to the Security Council, and veto any action against the invaders. But in such an event it is likely that Article 51 of the Charter, which provides for the "right of individual or collective self-defense . . . until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security" would be applied by the non-Soviet UN members, probably with the same overwhelming majority as in the case of Korea.

In Indochina, where the situation approaches more closely that which existed in Korea, there is nevertheless one important difference, the presence of some 150,000 French troops which are strong enough to crush an open uprising, barring Chinese communist or Soviet intervention.

Thus, the ability of the Soviet Union to repeat the master stroke of Korea is extremely limited, and the only way for her to attempt to advance is by direct intervention—and that is war.

United Nations—The New Political Factor

Without the existence of the United Nations, the avoidance of a general war growing out of the situation in Korea or in the other latent danger areas, would have been a practical impossibility. World forces would not have been mustered against the Korean aggressor, and above all Russia would have intervened, without the existence of a vast international organization having the necessary councils and machinery, and the prompt, energetic action of a Secretary General having a sense of responsibility. It is this same international mechanism which makes it possible to oppose any and all aggression with united forces in the shortest possible time.

In order to give the instrumentality of the UN the maximum efficiency, the non-Soviet countries of the world will have to increase considerably the moral and political influence of the organization, its financial resources, its staffs, its information services. A complete overhauling of the traditional diplomatic concepts of the various foreign offices will be increasingly necessary.

The UN desks in the various foreign offices, which have played a relatively minor part up to now, suddenly assume major importance as the centers around which UN forces are being marshalled. The responsibility of the delegates and plenipotentiaries of the various countries to the United Nations will be greatly increased, and the role of the Secretary General as the coordinator considerably enhanced.

The most important point is to have diplomats who realize that the UN's main mission is not to wage war, but to negotiate, mediate and conciliate.

A new milestone in history, still not fully realized but nevertheless inaugurating a new era—the United Nations Age—has been reached.

The Battle of the Century

THE CRUCIAL QUESTION OF TODAY IS THIS:

What is the military and economic power of the states supporting the United Nations in the Korean conflict as compared to the strength of the 10 nations supporting the Eastern bloc?

Never before in history has the world seen such gigantic alignments as were created within a matter of two weeks, for and against the United Nations action in Korea. Over one billion human beings on one side, over seven hundred million on the other, wiping out the boundaries of neutrality, are girding themselves for the supreme test, the military phase of which is evolving on the small but significant battlefield of Korea.

In the following pages UNW presents an exclusive survey of the war potentials of the two mighty combines, including population, armed forces, resources and production capacity.

HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BALANCE OF WORLD POWER:

Population: the UN bloc leads with 1,056,145,612 against 719,376,158 for the Eastern bloc.

Fighting men: the UN bloc leads with 7,667,000 against 6,658,000.

Submarines: the Eastern bloc leads with 306 against 185.

Surface ships: the UN bloc leads with 828 combat vessels against 146.

But the Eastern bloc has the advantage of initiative of action and a consolidated central geographic position. The UN bloc's great strategic advantage is its control of the sea.

Steel and coal: the UN bloc leads with 125,000,000 and 1,014,560,000 tons, respectively, as against the East's 32,700,000 tons of steel and 353,400,000 tons of coal.

Oil and electric power: the UN bloc has an overwhelming lead with an annual production of 388,980,000 tons of oil and 568,340,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power, as against the Eastern bloc's annual output of 40,800,000 tons of oil and 61,270,000,000 kilowatt hours.

In unity of command, rapidity of decision, strategic planning, the Eastern group is far ahead of the UN bloc. The severely centralized political power in the hands of the Soviet Government contrasts sharply with the forty-nine separate High Commands which direct the pro-UN forces.

To the over-all picture must be added that many of the UN forces are tied down by internal security needs, occupation duties and obligations in colonies and other dependent areas.

Furthermore, the Eastern bloc is strengthened by the members and sympathizers of the Communist Parties, estimated at 4,600,000 in the countries outside the area of Russian domination.

52 Members of the UN Support the Security Council Resolution on Korea:

Country	Population	Military Strength				Industrial Power (Annual Production)			
		Army	Airforce	Navy Destroyers & larger	Subs	Steel	Coal (Millions of tons)	Oil	Elec. Power (Billions KW Hours)
Afghanistan	12,000,000	100,000	50	...	...	....	....	....	....
Argentina	16,107,900	100,000	150	16	5	....	....	3.07	3.30
Australia	7,710,229	57,500	400	58	...	1.3	16.30	....	8.30
Belgium	8,421,000	133,000	110	10	...	6.4	27.90	....	8.20
Bolivia	3,922,000	15,000	....	....	...	....	....	.05	.14
Brazil	48,450,000	110,000	700	43	4	.5	2.10	....	2.40
Burma	16,823,798	....	....	...	...	....	....	0.50	....
Canada	13,209,707	51,000	300	29	...	2.9	15.80	....	45.00
Chile	5,621,000	36,000	200	11	9	.2	2.00	....	1.20
China (Nationalist)	6,384,000	1,500,000	500	9	...	....	2.00	....	....
Colombia	10,777,000	15,500	....	5	...	....	.50	3.50	.50
Cuba	5,129,686	18,000	50	..	...	....	....	....	....
Denmark	4,190,000	18,000	65	14	3	....	....	....	1.50
Ecuador	3,340,000	10,000	....	1	...	....	....	.32	....
France	41,500,000	668,000	750	42	14	11.0	65.40	.06	28.30
Greece	7,780,000	182,000	200	28	6	....	....	....	.30
Guatemala	3,643,000	20,000	....	...	...	....	....	....	....
India	337,211,000	400,000	200	22	...	1.2	30.00	.30	4.58
Iran	17,000,000	110,000	300	...	...	....	....	25.20	....
Iraq	4,803,430	49,000	65	...	...	....	....	3.4	....
Israel	1,080,000	100,000	300	...	...	....	....	....	....
Luxembourg	292,000	15,000	....	...	...	(Production figures included in those of Belgium due to customs union)			
Mexico	23,876,000	57,500	250	6	...	.3	1.00	7.90	3.90
Netherlands	9,794,000	195,000	275	11	7	....	11.70	.49	6.00
New Zealand	1,841,424	11,000	150	6	...	....	0.90	....	2.50
Norway	3,181,000	15,000	100	14	5	.1	.45	....	12.44
Pakistan	75,000,000	250,000	200	10	...	.....	.24	....	.12
Peru	7,719,000	40,000	140	4	4	....	.20	1.80	.20
Philippines	19,964,000	30,000	....	...	...	....	.07	....	.20
Saudi Arabia	5,250,000	....	....	...	...	....	....	19.2	....
Sweden	6,924,888	70,000	500	93	26	1.4	.50	....	16.10
Thailand	17,325,000	40,000	100	5	4	....	....	....	....
Turkey	19,500,000	650,000	1,150	11	14	.9	4.10	....	.62
South Africa	11,391,950	8,800	....	...	...	.6	23.60	....	8.50
United Kingdom	50,033,000	682,000	6,000	126	34	15.8	218.70	.04	49.10
United States	146,571,000	1,600,000	8,800	238	50	80.3	590.00	276.20	344.00
Venezuela	4,490,000	10,000	....	...	...	....	....	70.00	.34
Others*	33,382,600	(No significant military or industrial power at present)							
Italy**	45,706,000	300,000	350	26	...	2.1	1.1	....	20.6
Grand Total	**1,056,145,612**	**7,667,000**	**22,355**	**828**	**185**	**125.0**	**1,014.56**	**411.58**	**568.34**

*Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lebanon, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Syria, Uruguay, El Salvador, Yemen, Ethiopia.

**Italy, a non-member, has offered its assistance to the Security Council.

5 Members of the UN Are Against the Security Council's Action on Korea:

Country	Population	Military Strength				Industrial Power (Annual Production)			
		Army	Airforce	Navy	Subs	Steel	Coal (Millions of tons)	Oil	Elec. Power (Billions KW Hours)
U.S.S.R.	192,756,000	4,500,000	16,000	127	300	25.4	250.0	35.0	39.6
Czechoslovakia	12,339,000	160,000	566	...	...	2.6	17.0	.05	7.5
Poland	23,930,000	165,000	400	7	6	2.3	74.5	.16	7.5
Byelorussia									
Ukraine		The population, military strength and industrial production of the two "independent" Soviet Republics are included in the figures given for the U.S.S.R.							

These Members can also count upon the support of five non-members:

Albania	1,120,000	60,000	...	...	...	....	....	....	....
China (Communist)	457,109,000	1,500,000	400	12	...	1.4	11.0	.07	3.7
Rumania	15,873,000	138,000	150	...	...	.3	....	4.92	1.27
Bulgaria	7,048,000	65,000	90	...	...	....	.1	....	.5
Hungary	9,201,158	70,000	90	...	...	.7	.8	.6	1.2
Grand Total	**719,376,158**	**6,658,000**	**17,696**	**146**	**306**	**32.7**	**353.4**	**40.80**	**61.27**

2 Members Opposed the Resolutions on Korea, but would probably prefer neutrality in a conflict:

Egypt	19,528,000	160,000	150	...	...	....	....	1.9	....
Yugoslavia	15,752,000	400,000	1000	3	6	.3	1.0	.04	1.45
Totals	**35,280,000**	**560,000**	**1,150**	**3**	**6**	**.3**	**1.0**	**1.13**	**1.45**

The Final Balance: Security Council has great military strength, overwhelming industrial power.

	Population	Armed Forces	Military Aircraft	Navy Ships	Subs	Annual Production: Steel	Coal	Oil	Elec. Power
World Totals	2,264,563,770	Totals not known				161.4	1,400.00	475.00	Not known
Total *Supporting* the Council on Korea	1,056,145,612	7,667,000	22,355	828	185	125.0	1,014.56	411.58	568.34
% of World Total	45%	....	....	...	...	77%	72%	82%	....
Total *Against* the Council on Korea	719,376,158	6,658,000	17,696	146	306	32.7	353.4	40.80	61.27
% of World Total	**32%**	....	....	....	...	**20%**	**25%**	**9%**	....

Drama At Lake Success

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Chief UN Correspondent, "The New York Times"

THE entire civilized world is awaiting the outcome, but no one, except possibly the rulers of the Soviet Union, can now say whether the Security Council's action on Korea will result in a world war, or instead will go down in history as the first step toward the establishment of real collective security. However it turns out, the Council's decision to authorize the use of armed force for the defense of South Korea was a milestone in human history.

The Korea crisis in any event was the end of an era for the United Nations, the end of the attempt to keep peace through the joint action of the great powers, in particular the two supreme powers, the US and the USSR.

This was a development which had been impending since the Charter was signed, and in particular since the UN started operating in January, 1946.

Each succeeding year had brought an increase in the area and intensity of disputes between the Soviet Union and the United States and the other members of the free world. As a correspondent at the United Nations for the past four years I witnessed scenes which gave unforgettable warnings of the present crisis.

The first of these, both in time and importance, was the presentation of the United States plan for the international control of atomic energy. The date was June 14, 1946, the place, incongruously enough, a sultry basement in Hunter College, the Bronx, the UN headquarters before it moved to Lake Success. Bernard M. Baruch, America's most respected elder statesman, was the speaker as the US representative at the first meeting of the UN Atomic Energy Commission. There, too, as on the night of the Korean resolution, everyone felt that history was being made.

The United States, having produced the most awful weapon ever conceived, was offering to allow a UN organization to take over its plants and technique and produce atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet representative, stood impassively while other delegates hurried up to congratulate Mr. Baruch after the meeting. Four days later came his answer, which, although amplified a thousand times and more in later declarations by Soviet representatives, always said the same thing, No.

A WEEK after the Soviet reply the Security Council met on another sultry afternoon at Hunter College and allowed itself to be finally enchained by the veto. Steps to overthrow the Franco regime in Spain were under consideration, and Mr. Gromyko was objecting to the refusal of the Council to order economic sanctions. Up to that time he had used the veto only twice, but he cast three vetoes that afternoon.

Far more important, one of these was the "double veto," and the Council thus accepted the great power stand that any and all resolution would be veto-able if one of the Big Five demanded it. No means of deciding such questions had been provided by the Charter, but the Council agreed to accept the proposal the Big Five had decided among themselves at San Francisco.

But apart from the atomic debates, and by comparison with the present situation, these early years were relatively harmonious. For me a resolution adopted by the Assembly in the fall of 1946, recommending the recall of ambassadors and ministers from Madrid, was unforgettable. As a correspondent in Franco Spain I had been compelled to give the fascist salute, and I remembered the way the Nazi military attaché strutted when Franco's "Blue Division" was sent to join the Nazi troops.

Most important of all, for it paved the way for the Security Council's action on Korea, was a meeting of the Council after the Assembly adjourned. Perhaps because the small nations had protested in the Assembly against the Soviet abuse of the veto, Mr. Gromyko did not vote against a resolution to send out a commission to check up on the help that the Communist neighbors of Greece were giving the Communist side in the Greek civil war. Mr. Gromyko voted neither yes nor no, but abstained, and on his request this was not counted as a veto, despite the plain language of the Charter, which says that decisions on veto-able questions require the "concurring votes" of the Big Five.

Thereafter the Security Council held that an abstention was not a veto; for practical purposes, an abstention is an absence, and three and a half years later the Security Council was able to take action on Korea despite the Soviet walkout.

Korea, in point of fact, was fully debated even in these early years, but Palestine was the great issue from April, 1947, when the Assembly met in special session, almost down to the present. Only an automaton could have failed to be carried away by the drama of the partition resolution,

adopted on Nov. 29, 1947, and the walk-out of the Arab delegates, who said they would fight rather than submit. The tension was almost unbearable, and it was the same the following spring, when the United States reversed its position and called a special session to cancel the partition resolution.

By that time, however, the British were already withdrawing from Palestine, the Arabs were preparing to march in, the Zionists had decided to set up an independent state. The Assembly refused to follow the United States lead, and appointed Count Folke Bernadotte to try to mediate the impending war. But not until a few minutes after Israel had proclaimed its independence—and President Truman had extended de facto recognition! As long as anyone who was there is alive he will remember the scene when Arab delegates taunted the United States delegation with its second reversal, and Francis B. Sayre admitted that he still had no knowledge of what had been done in Washington beyond news-agency bulletins.

As far as the future was concerned, however, the lasting significance of the Palestine resolutions was that it was a classic example of the Assembly's habit of adopting resolutions which could not be carried out except by the use of force—and the United Nations was still unable to provide force. The same fatal omission on the part of the Security Council developed after the Dutch started what they called a police action against the Republic of Indonesia.

In both cases the Security Council's requests or orders were ineffective, although world public opinion, and more in particular, the pressure exerted by the United States, finally brought a halt in the fighting. But in December, 1948, the pressures for resuming the fight proved too great for the Israelis and the Dutch, and the two little wars started up again.

That fall the United Nations had temporarily installed itself in Paris for the meeting of the General Assembly, and although the Assembly delegates had gone home for Christmas, the members of the Security Council were still within call. And the Council, meeting on the stage of the Palais de Chaillot, proceeded to demonstrate the utter collapse of its efforts to compel even small countries to make peace.

It was not for lack of power, for the Charter gave it ample means to deal with the situation. It was not even the threat of a Soviet veto, for the United States and the Soviet Union were roughly on the same side in both questions. It was sheer absence of will power, and the Council's ebbing authority seemed to be symbolized by the disorganization of the secretariat, which could not even provide copies of resolutions or transcripts of the debates; the United States was represented by Dr. Philip C. Jessup, who had to get up out of a sick-bed because the only other men in the world who could represent the United States, Secretary of State Marshall and Warren R. Austin, were in Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. Dr. Jessup wore an overcoat and a thick scarf throughout the meetings, and promptly went home to bed after they adjourned. The whole atmosphere was *fin de siècle.*

1949 started off with a partial improvement. The Security Council got off to a good start with a truce in Kashmir which still holds, although again pressures started building up for a resumption of the war between India and Pakistan. Fighting in Palestine and Indonesia again stopped, this time, apparently, for good. Dr. Jessup noticed a curious omission in a newspaper interview that Prime Minister Stalin had given on the Soviet blockade of Berlin, and one day he crossed the delegates's lounge at Lake Success to ask the Soviet representative, Jacob A. Malik, about it. It turned out that the omission was intentional, and their talks continued until the Berlin blockade was lifted; for a brief space it seemed that the United Nations was on its way back.

Since even Soviet delegates talk to other delegates, nobody gave any particular notice to the first Jessup-Malik talk. Nor were any UN delegates or correspondents on hand when President Truman announced in September, three days after the General Assembly had convened, that an atomic explosion had occurred in the Soviet Union. The end of the United States atomic monopoly was of course inevitable, but nobody had expected it so soon.

Immediately it was understood at Lake Success that a fundamental change in the balance of power had occurred, and that unless atomic agreement could now be reached, the world would now be confronted with a tremendous increase in the tempo of Soviet expansion. The collapse of the Nationalist regime in China confirmed this belief.

January, 1950, brought another unforgettable day, with an even more insistent warning for the future: Mr. Malik, whose native arrogance made him just the man to do it, walked out of the Security Council because it refused to expel Nationalist China. Again the United States stood firm, although many well-informed delegates saw that the USSR was really intent on blocking the admission of Communist China, so that its rulers would have only Moscow to turn to.

Succeeding months brought more Soviet walkouts, and finally it was represented only in the World Court, in the Economic Commission for Europe (China was not a member), and the General Assembly—which would not meet until September.

Then came the invasion of South Korea and the prompt and vigorous reaction of the United States. It appeared that the Soviet Union had over-reached itself, for Mr. Malik was not there to veto. But there was no knowing the outcome. It was known only that the Soviet Union's absence had made it possible for the United Nations to take an action which the League of Nations had never dared to consider. It seemed clear that, barring some deal on the Korea question, which appeared unlikely, Communist China would be rejected by the Assembly in September, and the Soviet Union would walk out, perhaps for keeps.

But whether or not Mr. Malik returns, the United Nations has started out on a new career. Let us hope that it turns out well.

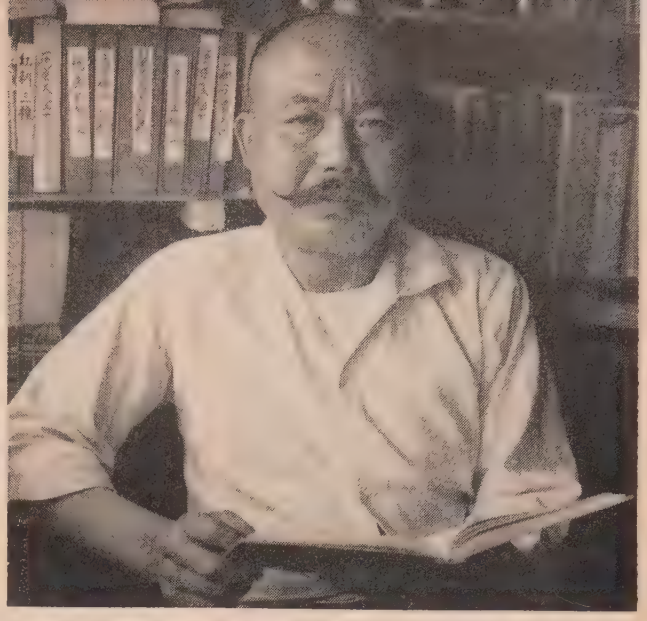
This Was Korea

STANDING ankle deep in muddy water, a chain of Korean peasants sets out rice plants. The Korean rice is especially fine.

Photos by Horace Bristol *(Black Star)*

IN KINGLY ISOLATION, HIS WHITE ROBE IMPECCABLE, THIS WEALTHY FARMER POURS HIS TEA CEREMONIOUSLY.

KOREANS may have surprised the world with their skill in mechanized warfare, but their national sport is still archery.



MUSTACHIOED book seller poses proudly with a volume. The first encyclopedia in world history was published in Korea.

MOTHER tucks in junior who, like the rest of the family, sleeps on a very thin mat laid directly on the oil paper floor.

RADIOS and newspapers are still scarce in Korea. The main source of information is still hand-written wall-newspapers.

VILLAGE women in Korea do their washing in small streams even if they have to tie their babies on their backs like above.

LIKE huddling sparrows, five children press themselves against an older boy. As a rule, Korean children have fine manners.

ONE CHORE of woman is to grind cooked soy beans with a pestle. After fermenting this becomes Miso, a flavoring.

THE TAXI-DANCERS of Seoul used to be available at 5 p.m. most days. One wonders who's dancing with them now.

WIVES carry lunch to husbands in the fields. They are holding head-loads only out of nervousness, not for balance.

And What of the

By MARY SAELTZER

Welfare Adviser to the City of Seoul, 1948-49.

THE Western world can hardly comprehend the burden of drudgery a Korean woman must support to keep her family going.

Korea has very little wood. Therefore all the females, from children to grandmothers, each day set out to gather whatever twigs and dry stalks they can find. These they knead together with mud to make balls the size of potatoes. The result is a fairly slow-burning fuel that gets the most out of its inflammable elements. Around public buildings and American installations they scrape up handfuls of coal dust, add water and mold small balls.

The stove, usually a solid earthen bowl, is heated with this hand-made fuel and in turn heats the water in a miniature system of canals which runs under the flooring. In the winters, this raises the temperature of a Korean home to about 45°, which a Korean considers quite comfortable, for both women and men wear a great deal of underwear.

The floors are covered with tatami mats—bamboo mats, about one inch thick, and three by six in width and length. Every week or so they must all be dragged outside, aired and beaten to rid them of weevils, lice and cockroaches.

The Koreans have no such luxury as disinfectant powders, so the task of keeping the home bug-ridden is everlasting and these tatami mats are more bulky and cumbersome to handle than a double-bed mattress.

At every death of a relative, Koreans go into mourning for three years. In short, all Koreans are always in mourning unless they are the last of their line. And the mourning costume is white.

Washing and ironing without electricity and running water are staggering tasks. Crude sticks, worn smooth by incessant pounding, constitute whirlers, driers, mangles. Soap, fuel, electricity are hard gotten commodities on this small peninsula where the country is divided into two parts and the productive area is in the hands of another power—the Communists. So clothes are boiled with a type of weed in the earthen kitchen stove and pounded clean by sticks on the sides of the stove or on rocks in open streams. Ironing is another complicated process involving long and tedious hours. Clothes are dampened, placed on layers of cloth and pounded by sticks, one in each hand, inch by inch. This is all done squatting on the floor as Koreans use no chairs or tables. And Korean clothes are voluminous but the results are satisfying. A sheen, never to be accomplished through modern mechanisms, is the reward—but hardly worth ten to twelve hours of back-breaking work.

With grim stoicism, the women of Korea have at last begun to force themselves on the consciousness of their men. It is traditionally unthinkable to the Korean man for a woman to have intelligence and character. However, a man without a wife is also

considered without importance.

A Korean woman educated in the US deserved the appointment as assistant director of the Seoul City Welfare Department. She pleaded with me not to give her the appointment, but without the title she continued surreptitiously to do the work of assistant director. If she had been given the title, the whole department would have been in chaos.

Before the North Korean attack, South Korea had at last established a Women's Bureau set up on a national level with branches in all cities as part of the Department of Welfare. A dozen or so Korean women led the work of getting the women to assemble at the district offices for discussions of public matters. From these meetings had sprung women's business and professional clubs, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Altrusa and parent-teachers' associations.

One woman actually got on the ballot for President of South Korea. Another served on the Inter-Government Legislative Assembly prior to the general elections. Another was appointed head of the Department of Commerce by President Syngman Rhee. Others had been giving public lectures on personal hygiene, cooking, baby care, sanitation, garbage disposal, disinfectants, and the practicability of abandoning white for everyday wear.

The general elections were the great challenge for the women of Korea. They had not had to struggle for women's suffrage, but they did not know what it was.

One Korean woman friend of mine spent registration day covering the registration places and questioning the prospective voters. "What are you here for?" Most of them did not know. "Are you here for extra rations?" No, but their block leader had told them to line up. "Don't you know you are here to register to vote?" They asked in bewilderment what these words meant: "register" and "vote." "Don't you know you are going to elect a president of South Korea?" They asked what was a president.

Obviously, since they were unfamiliar with any of these concepts, the word "democracy" was also meaningless to them, and even ominous, as if it had been some new kind of domination. Since most of them could not read or write, they registered by looking at candidates' pictures. My friend was hysterical because the best-looking candidate was a Communist.

Korean Women?

Nevertheless, the women of Korea were slowly forging their own emancipation, when war came.

Few women in Korea even know what an obstetrician is, let alone have one. Few even can afford midwives, though they know about them.

After the American liberation of Southern Korea, many living adjustments were necessary due to the tremendous influx of refugees from Communist-controlled North Korea. It was my responsibility in this particular case to move eighty or so families from one building to other quarters. Everyone vacated on schedule except one family and before I had time to investigate, a very pregnant woman timidly stepped into my office. She bowed humbly and deeply and explained to my interpreter simply that she wondered if "the American" lady would be kind enough to allow her to move by eight o'clock the next day. She expected her baby during the night and was afraid she could not ready her new home and deliver her baby too. Thoroughly shocked, I suggested she go immediately to a maternity home, but the Koreans at that time had no such facilities for the poor. I assured her that she should stay as long as she felt necessary, fully expecting that to be ten days. However, the next morning at exactly eight o'clock she was again at my office, a tiny baby was wrapped on her back — a boy baby. She was beaming. She was ready to move.

THE MOVING SIGHT of the ignorant Korean women trying to vote intelligently in elections is here plain to read.

24 Hours At The World's GHQ

By JOHN YARD

THEY used to make gyroscopes there; now they make history. Both are delicate procedures, requiring skill and competence, often entailing labors around the clock.

A moment after midnight on June 25, a call came to Trygve Lie at his home. The Secretary General had not yet retired. The voice speaking from Washington was that of John D. Hickerson, US Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs. He was calling an alert. War in Korea. Nothing else was known then.

Nothing else was known for three hours. But in those three hours, and progressively throughout the night, the sensitive mechanism of the UN moved from slow to top speed.

Before Lie on his desk were the home telephone numbers of the key persons on his staff. He at once called Andrew W. Cordier, his executive assistant, who began notifying other high UN officials to stand by for a full-scale mobilization of all that were needed of some 3,000 members of the headquarters staff.

The day just beginning was Sunday. From midnight to dawn there was the usual skeleton crew of a few hundred on duty in the great, sprawling remodeled factory at Lake Success. The gates were closed, uniformed guards challenged all comers. Within the building, those who worked sweltered, for the air-conditioning had been turned off to give the place its one-day-a-week drying out. The lights glowed in the big cafeteria, but most of the chairs had been heaped on the table tops. Maintenance workers were cleaning the wide corridors, the great hall where the Security Council meets, the bee-hive offices of the Secretariat.

In the cable office of the Correspondence division, a cable editor and his two aides were on night duty, prepared to process to the proper officials any urgent message that might arrive from far quarters of the globe. It is unlikely that one was awaited in those early Sunday hours.

Soon after midnight the cable editor was called on to encode in the UN's own special code an *outgoing* message, from Trygve Lie himself. It was addressed to the UN's Korean Commission, at Seoul, requesting an immediate report.

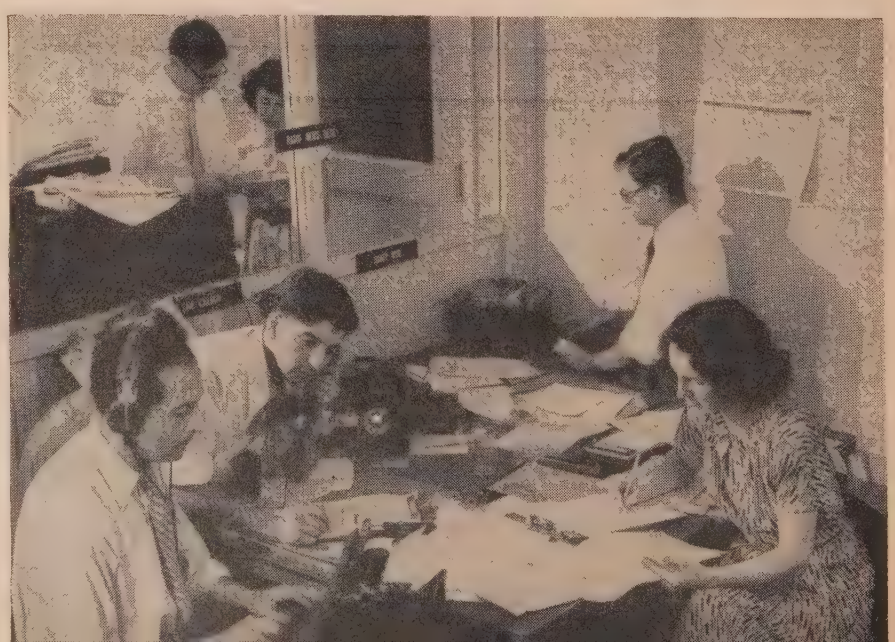
Lie and Cordier and a few others were standing by, tensely expecting some amplification of that first flash. It came at 3 A.M., when Ambassador Ernest A. Gross, Deputy US Representative, put through a call from Washington. US Intelligence reported that the North Koreans were striking across the 38th Parallel with strong forces of men and tanks, aimed at Seoul, South Korean capital.

Swift Security Council action now became imperative, for the Council is the UN organ charged with suppressing threats to the peace. Cordier was up against a delicate situation, for C. E. Zinchenko, official who heads Security Council Affairs, is a Soviet national. He had to be informed, but the job was done by his assistant, Dr. D. Protitch, a Yugoslav. On many occasions, Mr. Zinchenko has been strategically "ill."

Dr. Protitch's task was a tedious one. UN delegates of nations who are members of the Security Council must be alerted before morning. Few were at their New York homes over the weekend. They were scattered all over Long Island, or at mountain and seaside resorts. All must be found, awakened, given the time to return to Lake Success.

Of course, a Security Council meeting does not occur in a vacuum. It requires the backing of a huge staff. In the Council Chamber, simultane-

WORK AT THE RADIO NEWS DESK IS CONSTANTLY AT A FEVER PITCH.



ous translators will put every speech instantly into the other languages of the UN, so that all may understand. Beyond the chamber, crews of translators will handle the meeting's documentation, the resolutions the Council may adopt. A staff of mimeographers will then take over, producing copies for the member nations.

Mobilization of the big communications division had started around 5 A.M. It was after ten when the teletype machines near the cable editor's desk began clicking out the three automatic copies of the UN coded message from the Korean Commission. It confirmed the onslaught of the Northern Koreans, warned that the situation developing "is assuming character of full-scale war."

Most of the delegates who gathered informally in groups in the corridors and the sumptuous Delegates' Lounge prior to the Security Council meeting at three, had had no time to receive instructions from their governments. Under some circumstances this could have proved embarrassing. Often the easy, informal opinions a delegate expresses in a UN meeting, or even in conversation with another nation's representative at the cocktail bar, have been carefully dictated to him in advance. He is not so much the man thinking his way through a complicated problem, as the mouthpiece of a government that has weighed and determined its "position."

That Sunday afternoon, this presented no great obstacle. The clear fact of aggression made the Council's "Cease-fire" order virtually mandatory. There was some thought that the Russian delegate might end his walkout and reappear. When his seat remained vacant there was no fear of a veto. Only the Yugoslav delegate, lacking word from his government, thought best to abstain.

When the Council met again on June 27 and adopted its second resolution, calling on members of the United Nations to use armed force in repelling the invasion against Southern Korea, Sir Benegal Rau of India, Council President for June, was in the uncomfortable situation of not knowing his government's will. The Council took a recess while he tried to telephone New Delhi, but when this failed he was obliged to abstain. The Egyptian delegate also had sought a postponement of the afternoon session so he might reach his government. During the long interruption of the session, from 4 P.M. to 10:36 P.M., Council members anxiously scanned the faces in the Delegates' Lounge and in the corridors where 2,500 visitors who could not be admitted to the Council Chamber were milling up and down. They feared to be greeted by the Soviet delegate, returning to block Council action.

Three days later, on the last day of his Presidency, Sir Benegal called the Council together to announce that his government supported their action.

Within hours of its start, the war in Korea had increased the volume and tempo of work in every portion of the great headquarters building. Stenographers as well as high officials were toiling far into the night, and many vacations had to be cancelled. On the third floor, in Cordier's office, next to that of the Secretary General, a large detailed map of Korea now hangs. On it stand battle-line pins—blue for the forces of the UN, red for the Communist invaders.

Out in Korea 400 United Nations flags will soon fly over men of many countries, there to repel armed aggression. In the Correspondence Division the UN's "police action" translates itself into a ground-swell of cables, into mountains of diplomatic mail, into a terrible urgency to sort out the live, incoming communiques.

Before that sense of urgency, red tape withers. When Mr. Lie decided to rush his personal representative, Colonel Alfred G. Katzin, and four aides to Korea, they were on their way in less than forty-eight hours.

Even for the Office of UN Field Services, used to dispatching missions to all parts of the world, that departure represented something of a feat. Not only were there passports, visas and airline tickets—military permits had to be obtained. The UN's Washington representative rushed these through the Pentagon in a morning, and taxied them to the Union Station, just in time for the noon express to New York. There he consulted the station master, who entrusted the package to a dining car steward. Field Services, notified, had a man at the Pennsylvania Station in New York. But in the mob of descending passengers he was unable to reach the dining car, until the train began to pull out for the Sunnyside Yards. As he dashed after it, he spied a steward in white uniform leaning far out a window. He doubled his speed, shouting, "I'm from the UN." The steward grinned and hurled the package onto the platform.

Since the UN sprang into bold action to quell aggression, a miraculous change has come over the Long Island cops. They used to scowl at every UN car or speeding delegate's limousine. Now they have a friendly grin—as between buddies. This is big business, policing the world.

EVEN IN CRISIS, DELEGATES' DINING ROOM STAFF DAILY DISCUSSES MENU.

Laughter Behind The Curtain

ONCE upon a time there was a land which was so rich that the citizens of the capital had nothing to do but sit in the café-houses and tell jokes.

The land was Hungary, and the capital was Budapest.

When the dust and smoke of World War II had dissipated, Hungary was no more a rich country, and Budapest was in ruins. Nonetheless, what was left of the population crawled out of its hideouts, and made for the nearest café-houses, where they sorted themselves into waiters and guests. The waiters served whatever they could find to serve, and the guests told jokes.

The jokes were directed against authority. The Hungarians were ever a contrary people.

Now there appeared on the scene a man educated in Russia named Mátyás Rákosi, who said, "The café-house is the hangout of the bourgeoisie who are plotting counter-revolution." So he closed up the café-houses. Later, under pressure of public opinion he was obliged to open them up again, but now they were called "Expressos." The Expresso is a sort of People's Café-House without seating accommodation, which makes the plotting of the bourgeoisie infinitely more fatiguing. Yet the Hungarians flock there, standing, but still telling jokes. Their target is now Mátyás Rákosi who has robbed them of their chairs and tables, and in many other respects has turned their lives upside down—or downside up. Here are a few Expresso jokes.

One guest to another: "Good news, Mr. Szakács, I passed my preliminary clearance, and am now eligible for regular membership in the Communist party!"

"For Heaven's sake, man, look out for yourself! That might get you fifteen years in prison one day."

"I wish that day were here!"

* * *

Near the Austrian border, a Hungarian dog talks to an Austrian dog:

"How are things with you, dear colleague?"

"Not so bad. There isn't much to eat, of course, but we have the occupation forces — Russians, British, Americans—and I amuse myself all day by barking at them. How are things in Hungary?"

"Wonderful! We have plenty to eat. I get breakfast in bed every morning, and steak for dinner, and as a regular member of the Communist party, I have been allotted a comfortable dog house. But barking! My dear fellow, there's no barking here!"

* * *

The walls in Hungary are plastered with official posters. In the factories it says, "Work! Thine is the factory!" In the villages it says, "Work! Thine is the land." (But when it comes to harvest time the farmer has to deliver his wheat to the community centers at a price fixed by the government.)

A peasant with his heavily laden cart was on his way to the next village and got stuck in the muddy road. He savagely beat his skinny horse with the handle of his whip, but the poor beast was unable to dislodge the cart. Finally it sat down in the mud and submitted to the beating with Christian patience.

"Come on," shouted the peasant, vigorously whacking the animal, "Get on your feet and pull. Thine is the cart!"

* * *

In an evening course for farmers, a party member was trying to explain to a peasant the meaning of Communism.

"Listen, man," he said, "When I have two farmhouses, one is yours! When I have two cows, one is yours! Get me?"

"I think so," replied the peasant. "If you have two pigs, one is mine.

"That, no!"

"Why not?"

"I *have* two pigs."

* * *

These are the barbs Rákosi is up against.

After the French Revolution, the Abbé Sieyès was asked by a committee of inquiry, "What did you do during the revolution?"

His answer was, "I survived."

If ever a counter-revolution were to remove Mr. Rákosi and a committee of inquiry were to ask a citizen of Budapest, what he did during the Communist regime, he might answer with pride, "I told jokes!"

BELA TOLNAY

DICTATOR MATYAS RAKOSI

The Tidal Wave Of World Population

During the next 50 years the world's population will increase by 550 million, which large areas of the world will not be able to support, yet planned parenthood as a solution is not within reach of the great masses

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By GRACE NAISMITH

Associate Editor, "Reader's Digest."

"Too many people, too little food."

"Soil conservation with birth limitation—both are essential for man's survival."

"Control world populations—or starve."

From all sides comes the hue and cry. And very glibly birth control is offered as one solution to our vanishing food supplies.

Most people agree in theory. But when the facts are actually faced, *there is no contraceptive simple and sure and safe and cheap enough for the masses!* Furthermore, in many countries where the food is scarcest and population the greatest, religion and custom denounce birth control in theory as well as in practice.

Just where *do* we stand in the birth control picture? Internationally, what is being done to balance our peoples?

Very little, actually. But here and there a step is being taken.

Last fall, for instance, an organization was formed under the name, "The International Committee on Planned Parenthood." Its objective is to collect and disseminate information on human fertility and its control, world population problems and sex.

The organization got its start in 1948 at Cheltenham, England, where representatives from twenty countries came to weigh the facts of world population and world resources. Margaret Sanger, who first crusaded for the birth control movement in this country, was largely responsible for the first meeting, though it was sponsored by the Family Planning Association of England.

Reports on world population control disclose that in only four countries are there organized family planning organizations, the United States, England, Sweden and the Netherlands. Japan is now pioneering with new post-war clinics for birth control, patterned after those in the United States. But their work is a drop in the bucket in a country that has 80 million mouths to feed and only one acre for five people on which to grow their food.

Startling, at least to those who take for granted the scientific and intellectual advancement of Europe, comes the findings from its war-ridden countries, particularly Germany.

Practically no contraceptive materials are available in Germany today! As a result, abortion has increased to the point where there is one abortion for every live birth.

The only marriage guidance clinics in Germany today are in the Russian zone! They have set up several contraceptive clinics in Berlin.

Women in Germany are reduced to the most primitive methods of birth control. The ugliest and most dangerous kinds of abortion are resorted to in desperation, with high rates of infection and mortality. And illegitimacy is rampant.

We furnish all kinds of material aid to Germany, yet we make no effort at all to provide them with the kind of assistance that would help the people control their population. It is such inconsistent procedure that prompted William Vogt to say in *Road to Survival* about Europe, "As we pour in millions of the American taxpayer's dollars, we should make certain that substantial proportions make available educational and functional contraceptive material." A similar plea is expressed by Warren S. Thompson, director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems. "We should be sending birth control kits along with the

economic aid we're shipping abroad."

Reports from other countries are not encouraging. The sale of contraceptives is still forbidden in France and none of the more modern methods seems to be available.

Central Europe and Italy, Catholic controlled, have no birth control other than the unreliable rhythm system and some *sub rosa* activities. Most authorities agree that the greatest single drawback to Italy's economic recovery is its overpopulation problem but there is no possibility of finding relief through population control.

In Holland, the population has trebled in 100 years. Death rates are lowest in Europe. And although the Catholic Church prohibits contraceptives and there are legal penalties for publishing anything on the subject, there are some centers open which deal with family planning and infertility. The Netherlands has its brave little clinics, and in 1946 the Netherlands Society for Sexual Reform was founded, setting up marriage schools for young people. Birth control in Belgium is listed with things dubbed obscene, according to its representative at Cheltenham.

Golden Rule for Control

In England, the war years, plus the great shortage of money, have curtailed the activities of the organized clinics, but there is no ban on the distribution of contraceptives, and some research is being done for better ones. The Royal Commission on Population also favors birth control services through the National Health Service, but initial advice should come from the family doctor. But it further states that "in a community where birth control is generally accepted, it can only prosper or, in the long run, survive, if its members have families large enough to replace themselves."

In Czechoslovakia, there are no legal restrictions on contraception, but the practice has found little favor.

Russia at one time was advancing far in the field of maternal health. Research was also being done on spermatoxin as a contraceptive measure. Today, however, as Russia breeds for future war, birth control is discouraged. More than that, medals and bonuses are given to mothers producing large families. Russia, with 2.0 cultivated acres per person, plans to double its population in 40 years.

More advanced in all sexual problems than any other country is Sweden. Birth control is not only sponsored by the government, but there is the unique National League of Sexual Education, which has as its sole aim the enlightenment of the people on all sex questions. Here, at its several consultation centers, any person can get any kind of information in all matters of sex, from trained doctors. Non-political, the League obtains its funds from labor organizations.

As a result of this intelligently planned organization, Dr. Nils Nielsen says that "the youth of Sweden today physically, mentally and morally stands higher than any earlier generation."

The extra-marital birthrate (Dr. Nielsen doesn't call it illegitimacy!) is high in Sweden, but there's an old Swedish custom that marriage be postponed until the birth of the first child. There is no stigma attached to the extra-marital baby; it shares full legal rights with its born-in-wedlock brothers. Incidentally, half the adult population of Sweden is unmarried.

Among the lower strata of the population, the birth control techniques are more imperfectly known, and the same complaint against inadequate and prohibitively expensive methods is heard in Sweden.

So much for Europe. As for other parts of the world—Egypt, Africa, South America—knowledge of birth control is practically nil.

And Asia. There, certainly, is the crux of the whole over-population nightmare! Demographers—scientists in population—put Asia in the "swarming stage." They mean that the birthrate is high and the death-rate falling; there is no balance.

In India, China, Japan, where new wars are evolving over the shortage of food, birth control *is not* banned. There are no religious obstacles in these countries to birth control itself, though customs and limited religious fanatical groups, may retard the use of some kinds of contraceptives in certain sections. On the whole, these countries are willing and anxious to accept guidance.

Only last fall Singapore made it legal for city health clinics to give information on conception control.

Margaret Sanger herself set up over 50 clinics in India before the war. "There were no laws against the establishment of contraceptive clinics. The women themselves implored me for instructions."

The Doctor Sees the Light

She tells of one experience in Baroda, when she visited one of the maternity clinics sponsored by the Gaekwar and his socially-minded wife:

"On the way to the clinic, the doctor in charge tried to impress upon me the futility of my visit to India in the interest of birth control. But when we went into the clinic with its thinly clad, gaunt, sad women, some pregnant, some with sick and whining infants, I spoke to them, the doctor interpreting in Hindustani.

" 'As a mother loving her children and wanting them to be well and strong, would you not like to wait a few years before having another baby?'

"Like a shot all the thirty women arose and, with hands clasped in petition, replied, 'If this stranger knows the secret for the help we need, tell us.'

"The doctor was amazed. 'I wish Her Highness were here. We must do something now that we know how the women feel.' "

Last spring, another Indian princess spent hours at New York's Academy of Medicine with Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, 89-year-old pioneer authority on contraceptives, trying to find a simple method for her people. Dr. Dickinson told her of his "kitchen methods," without cost (though the results are effective in only lower percentages). She told him of women

Centers of Population Pressure

	1937	1949	Increase	
Dominican Republic	1,586,000	2,277,000	43%	Latin America
Paraguay	936,000	1,270,000	35%	
Guatemala	2,747,000	3,717,000 (1948)	35%	
Mexico	18,737,000	24,448,000	30%	
Brazil	38,550,000	49,350,000	29%	
Peru	5,880,000	7,246,000 (1948)	23%	
Puerto Rico	1,777,000	2,176,000 (1948)	22%	
Korea	21,683,000	29,291,000	35%	Asia
Philippines	15,445,000	19,356,000	25%	
Thailand	14,492,000	17,987,000	24%	
Japan	70,360,000	82,636,000	17%	
Switzerland	4,180,000	4,609,000	10.2%	Comparative Figures for Europe
Sweden	6,276,000	6,883,000	9.7%	
United Kingdom	47,289,000	50,363,000	6.5%	
Belgium	8,346,000	8,557,000	2.5%	
France	41,200,000	41,180,000	0	

in her land using buttermilk as a swab before and after intercourse. Could the lactic acid in buttermilk be spermicidal? Perhaps something could be devised from buttermilk. But there are fewer cows than there used to be. And tea. Tannic acid? Could something practical and cheap come from this available source? The water from their rice? Perhaps?

Of all the manufactured items Her Highness found in this country, there was nothing the masses of India could afford. Even if there were a tablet at a cent apiece, her people could not afford it.

One of the simplified methods, used also in this country by many rural and migrant people, offers some possibility of wider use in India. With rice powder as one of its basic ingredients, it could be produced in the country of its use, a highly desirable factor. But the essential chemical needed to go with it must come from the United States. The cost is not much, but still too much.

Take the far south countries. The technical difficulties of finding a contraceptive for tropical or subtropical latitudes is enormous. Most of the contraceptive appliances are of rubber, which perishes easily in heat. And most chemical contraceptives are made up in bases designed to melt at body temperature.

China with its 463½ million people has no adequate birth control facilities. Intellectuals have been advancing the theory since 1919. And women still plead for information from the United States.

When a Chinese medical officer, working in one of the few birth control centers, recently translated and published a full Planned Parenthood pamphlet in China's leading woman's publication, *The Home Magazine*, so many letters for information came in that the major has sent to the Planned Parenthood Federation in this country for more educational material. "We hope you can give us some helps and instructions," he wrote. Beyond educational booklets, little can be done in sending materials to China. The budget of the Planned Parenthood Federation applies only to this country.

Japan, long before the war, was making headway with birth control clinics and production of supplies. With their true artistic bent, the products were as beautiful as a lotus flower—dainty and delicately colored, pink, lavender, peach. It should be a cue to our own contraceptive manufacturers, whose products all too frequently fail to please the fastidious female.

Unfortunately, these charming items, though used with jellies, were not always fitted by physicians, an American prerequisite, and fell below the 98 percent effectiveness reached in this country by this most acceptable method.

Since July 1949, abortion has been legalized for women of Japan, for economic as well as medical reasons. Dr. K. W. Amano estimates that nearly 25,000 abortions are performed a month, both officially and nonofficially.

The Japanese government no longer has any bans on birth control, but takes few active measures toward supporting it. The Occupation is not able to take such steps because of stateside religious opposition.

Brigadier General Crawford Sams, chief of the public health and welfare section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, states: "It is obviously more reasonable to prevent conception than to permit it and then carry out abortions."

And General MacArthur says nothing—except that the birth control question in Japan is a matter "for individual judgment and decision."

The whole problem is left for the Japanese to work out.

In 1947, the Japan Birth Control League was formed. In less than one year 15 clinics were opened in Tokyo. Here, as in all countries, the methods are frequently too complex and too expensive for the masses. Mid-wives are opening clinics in rural areas and teaching the simpler methods.

There you have it—Japan, Africa, China—the countries in the swarming stage and their pittance of birth control information and equipment.

To those who fear "race suicide," this world picture should be reassuring. "During the coming half century," declares Guy Irving Burch, head of the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, "even with an effective world program of population control, the world could hardly increase less than 550 million."

Birth control, on a world-wide scale, on a scale to influence world population trends, is still far away. For many years ahead, we can expect births, very little limited.

Population *continued*

But to those who can think ahead for their children and their children's children, there is in this international picture, a real social challenge. The solution lies in continued research and education.

"Research," says Dr. Abraham Stone, "is a major hope, research to find an ideal contraceptive, a contraceptive that would be entirely harmless, reliable, acceptable, inexpensive, and one which will provide long-term protection. Perhaps," he adds, "development will come in the field of biological methods."

And what is research doing today?

Well, America is leading the way. But we're so far behind ourselves in both education and practice it is embarrassing to speak of our accomplishments. It is readily conceded that only a minor fraction of our own population finds first-rate contraceptives available. Of the $200,000,000 a year spent here for contraceptives, probably only one-tenth is spent for methods recommended as best by doctors and reputable clinics.

A few of the pharmaceutical houses are experimenting in contraceptive research, but if they do discover and market a simple, cheap method, it will be sheer nobility on their part and a love of humanity. They are making millions of dollars on the products now marketed. To produce something for the masses at a price equivalent to a handful of rice or a day's ration of food in India, will require more of the humanitarian spirit than the average manufacturer can claim.

Yet it is very likely that a means of controlling birth—satisfactory to members of all religious groups—will come through continued research. One of the heads of a pharmaceutical company told me recently, "Give me five top scientists in the field and the necessary funds, and in three years we could have the answer."

Meanwhile, the new organization, The International Committee on Planned Parenthood, is a step toward coordinating what information we now have on the control of the world's population.

Zulu in 8 Easy Lessons

The recent empire-shaking crisis over the question of the white wife of Seretse Khama, chief of the Bamangwatao, recalled to mind an unusual phrase book which came into my possession some time ago. The handy guide in question was called "A Miner's Companion in Zulu" (Argus Co., Ltd., Johannesburg, 1920), and may have been used, by empire-building miners, for the very purpose of communicating with the Bamangwatao, Seretse's people. The engrossing thing about it was its directness in dealing with the Zulus who had decided or been persuaded to seek their fortunes in the mines.

It is a small red book, easily fitted into an overseer's pocket, and evokes by its color a sense of danger, or dynamite *(danemeti)*, with which the book is sinisterly preoccupied. Immediately following the expression "Don't play with the dynamite" *(ugadhlahi ngo danemeti)*, we have the coolly factual observation, "The dynamite fumes will overcome you." *(Wo Bulawa Umusi ka danemeti.)* Then, following closely, comes the useful phrase, "The boy is dead" *(umuntu ufile)*, and an example of the use of the imperative in, "Bring the stretcher and take this dead boy to the mortuary!" *(Letani uhlaka nitate lomuntu ofile nimuse endhlini yabafile!)* The first six lessons of this handy manual deal with accent; such as the guttural "r" and the lateral and palatal clicks, indispensable in dealing with the natives, and the fact that nouns have one form for the singular but a quite different one for the plural. Therefore, "filthy person" is *inuku*, but "filthy persons" are *amanuku*. Other examples given are "policeman," "prison," "whip," and "white person," to mention a few of the more important ones. Lesson 7 deals with verbal expressions and short commands, including "hit" *(beta)*, "strike" *(ishaya)* and "kill" *(bulala)*, but there is no mention of less pejorative verbs or information on how to say "please" or "thank you."

But it is in Lesson 8 that one begins to speak in complete phrases. There is apparently no greeting needed in conversation with the local populace. The busy mine boss starts the "engagement of natives" with, "Come here!" *(Woza lapa!)*, and, after a few questions about identity and fitness, may say, "I want underground boys only." *(Ngifuna abantu boku sebenza ngapansi emgodini.)*

Once the Zulu is employed, there follow a series of parental admonitions, such as, "You will be punished for loafing," *(Uyaku jesiswa ubekwe uswazi uma u lova,)* or, "you will be sent to gaol if you steal the amalgam," and like expressions of cause such as being electrocuted from touching the dynamo, or poisoned from drinking the cyanide water when thirsty.

Sometimes the *wenu* may ask "What is the matter?" *(Kwenzi njani na?)* To which his dark helpers may reply any number of useful explanatory phrases from "The skull is fractured" *(ukakayilucobokile)* to "The cook is sick" *(umpeki nyagula)*, ergo, "This mealie meal is bad." *(Le mpupu yimbi.)*

Finally, on page 33, we find an interesting example of "must" as a modal auxiliary. "This boy is affected with Miner's Phthisis, he must be repatriated." *(Lo muntu ugenwe yisifuba sase mgodini, maka goduswe.)* Zulu miners, had they sufficient imagination, might dourly ponder the use of this passive construction of "repatriate." To be sent back to their own country? But this was their country, and not so very long ago, no longer than the time of the earth-shaking Chaka, the Black Elephant, and the conquering Cetewayo, or the warrior chief Dungaan.

CHARLES F. BERLITZ

The Young Employers Of France

By GEORGES VERPRAET and EDWIN MULLER

One day not long ago, all the workmen and all the stockholders of the Chalonnes Metals Company —which makes wire presses near the town of Chalonnes-sur-Loire, France —sat down to dinner together to celebrate. Reason for the celebration was the new, strike-free prosperity which a plan, inaugurated five years earlier by the head of the company, Gaston Bernier, had brought to them all. A plan which he called "A Partnership of Capital and Labor."

By an odd coincidence there were the same number of workmen and stockholders, 110 of each. Twenty-five of the workmen were also stockholders. The two groups sat in alternate seats at the table, and there was a flood of convivial talk. They congratulated themselves on the tangible benefits which had come to them: to the workers a 45 per cent bonus above the legal wages of workers in French metal industries. To the stockholders substantial dividends beyond their four per cent preferred dividends. To the company itself a ninefold increase in production, an expanded plant, a substantial reserve.

But the chief thing they had to celebrate was intangible. It was the fact that they—labor, capital and management—had learned to work together for the benefit of all.

In France, as in the United States, there is almost unending strife between labor and management. Wave after wave of strikes has caused a loss of production. Gaston Bernier's program in the Chalonnes Metals Company, however, is one example of what an organized group of 2,500 industrialists in France today is trying to do to end this industrial war, to bring capital and labor together to work for their common good. This group—most of its members are small manufacturers, but many are the heads of industries which employ thousands—calls itself *Le Centre des Jeunes Patrons,* the Association of Young Employers.

The *jeunes patrons*—at first all members had to be under forty; they must now be under 45, except in special cases; all are required to be 'young in spirit'—had its small beginning in 1938, after the very fabric of France had been weakened by a crescendo of strikes and violence. This bitter industrial warfare resulted in widespread strikes which brought higher wages, which in turn brought higher prices, which again brought more strikes, in an ever-tightening vicious circle that threatens French economic stability even today.

Long before the war, intelligent Frenchmen realized that, in theory at any rate, the way to break this vicious circle was to increase production. But in practice, how could production be increased without having the employees say to the employer, "You are trying to exploit us for your own profit."

They are trying to substitute mutual good-will and understanding between employer and employee for bitter hostility. There is no fixed formula; ways and means of accomplishing their aims are numerous and varied. Here is how Gaston Bernier goes about it.

Employer Gaston Bernier used to be a workman. Thirty-nine years old at the end of the war, he had had his own small machine shop for 13 years. He saw what looked like a good business opportunity. The wine-growers of France needed much new equipment, especially wine presses. Bernier was prepared to make what he thought was the best wine press on the market. But he needed two things: capital for a new, bigger plant; and an expanded labor force.

Bernier was a fair-minded man who wanted sincerely to do right by his workmen. He had always paid good wages, but somehow a number of his workmen seemed obstructive; they turned out below-standard work that caused him to lose customers. They made demands at a time when they must have known the struggling little business couldn't meet them. He had done a lot of thinking about these difficulties. Now he had a plan.

Bernier took his plan first to prospective stockholders. These he sought chiefly among his customers, the wine-growers of the region. Bernier was persuasive and before long he had enough to guarantee the plant and its equipment.

At once he began to put the plan into effect. Briefly, it was this:

The new company would be a "partnership of capital and labor." Its income, above the cost of materials and other fixed charges, would go first to paying a fixed basic hourly

wage to the "worker-associates," a salary to Bernier which followed the ups and downs of the worker-associates' total take-home pay, and a four per cent dividend to the capital associates. Five per cent of what was left would be set aside as reserve. Then remaining profits would be divided between capital (including Bernier) and labor (all the workmen and engineers) according to a fixed ratio. The workmen themselves would discuss with management how the bonus should be divided among the different categories of workers.

Capital and labor would share in the management. There would be an executive committee of four: Bernier, one representative of the stockholders, one of the workmen and one of the engineers. It would meet at least four times a year. All the facts and figures of the company would be disclosed to it, would be discussed.

The workmen were skeptical. But they went along.

The Master Plan Works

Presently both workmen and stockholders began to realize that Bernier had meant what he said. In the meetings of the executive committee he put all the cards on the table. Together they discussed the cost of materials, production schedules, selling problems.

Bernier spent much time in the shop, talking over with the men both their problems and his own. They began to get some conception of the worries and troubles of an employer. Now a difficult, hard-to-please customer was their worry too.

Workmen began to suggest improvements in shop routine. Each was concerned not only with the quality of his own work but with that of his neighbor. A slacker didn't stay a slacker long. Efficiency picked up. So did profits—for labor, capital and management.

One spring there came a chance to land orders for 350 presses, something quite unprecedented. Bernier put it up to the executive committee—could the shop possibly handle such an increase in production? All over the shop the problem was discussed and the men themselves finally suggested that the shop go from a 40-hour to a 60-hour week, which it did for six months. Profits were high that year.

One year Bernier explained that if all the profits were distributed as usual, there wouldn't be enough reserves to assure technical development. The workmen promptly decided to lend the company fifty per cent of their bonus payments for that year.

From Slums to Gardens

Then there was the question of housing. Most of the men came to work from wretchedly overcrowded quarters in nearby villages. What a fine thing it would be if every workman and his family could have a house and garden of his own. But both land and building costs were high.

Here in the Chalonnes Metals Company were represented many of the trades which go into building a house: carpenters, masons, steamfitters, etc. And in the neighborhood were to be found most of the materials from which local houses were built—stone for the walls, slate for the roofs. With Bernier's help the men organized a cooperative building association which they called the "Castors," French for beavers. Each member was to contribute both labor and money.

In a bad vintage year the price of acreage came down a little. Bernier was able to buy at a fair price for the Castors a large tract across the road from his own house.

The factory 40-hour week was a 10-hour day four days a week. That left two days a week to rest or work for the Castors, and one day of rest. The men did some work in the factory on wood and metal house fixtures, furniture, etc., paying the company a small sum for the use of the machines. Wood and other materials were bought at low cost through company channels. Ten houses were completed in the first year.

At the beginning most of the workmen were members of labor unions, and the majority were members of the Communist-dominated CGT, the General Federation of Labor. After the Chalonnes program had been in operation for some time, the CGT rules declared that it was against all principles of "solidarity" and ordered the workmen at Chalonnes Metals to show their disapproval.

It didn't work out that way. In a vote of the 62 CGT members of the Chalonnes plant only 10 voted, as commanded, to disapprove. It is doubtful whether a single one would do so today. When a strike was ordered in all French metal industries, the Chalonnes men stayed on the job. "A strike here would be against our own interests," one of them—an enrolled Communist—explained.

Alfred Paccard is president of the Young Employers in Annecy, Haute Savoie. Unlike Bernier, who started as a workman, Paccard is the sixth generation to own the family business, a bell foundry at Annecy which, since the 18th century, has been casting bells for churches all over the world.

Paccard's wage-bonus plan is based on production which has brought his men substantial increases over the legal basic wage. Like Bernier, Paccard is trying to help his men solve the acute housing problem. He is selling off a tract in lots to his men—but not for cash. A man pays for his lot by working overtime in the foundry; so many hours of work pays for so many square feet of land.

For the French workman that is better than saving money and then buying land with it. The Frenchman doesn't trust the money that he saves. Due to inflation the equivalent of a dollar put away in a sock in 1914 would be worth less than a cent and a half today. But if your work brings you actual soil, there it is. It will still be there for your children and grandchildren.

Some of the Young Employers have complete welfare programs for their employes, including medical services, a kindergarten, unemployment insurance, a restaurant, a library, athletic facilities, a theater group. These are paid for 80 per cent by the employer, 20 per cent by the employes.

One of the most striking programs adopted by several Young Employers is a profit-sharing plan called the proportional wage. Its principle: wages shall be a fixed percentage of gross sales or of profits. Here, for example, is how the proportional wage is applied by Adolphe Marquis, head of the Maître Works of Annemasse, which employs about 270 people making automobile spare parts and other appliances.

Marquis decided about three years ago that his workmen needed the stimulus of a profit incentive. Analyzing his costs, he found that wages paid approximated 30 per cent of the gross sales. He called the men together, explained the cost set-up, and told them that thereafter they would be paid 35 per cent of gross sales, calculated monthly.

The tempo of the plant speeded up at once. The men found and eliminated the innumerable wastes—of materials and of labor—that had characterized their work. With the same number of workmen, production is up 42 per cent; the men are earning 40 per cent above the basic legal wage; absenteeism and labor turnover are negligible.

Today the proportional wage has been adopted by hundreds of companies in France, some of them among the Young Employers. Delegations have come from Belgium, Germany, Austria to study it.

There is opposition to the Association of Young Employers. The Communist leaders dislike it heartily, lose no opportunity to attack it. Many employers are suspicious and obstructive. Then there are those who believe in absolute and automatic security provided by government.

Some laws may alleviate the symptoms but they do not cure the basic disease. To these the Young Employers argue that government regulations may alleviate the symptoms of an unhealthy labor situation but cannot cure the basic disease. They believe profoundly that a human enterprise can be truly successful only if employers and employees work together in a spirit of mutual confidence and understanding, with a common desire to achieve justice.

US Garbage: A UN Problem

THE United States, with all its Point 4 knowhow and aplomb, is a backward country itself in some fields — among them, garbage and refuse disposal. And the United States has sought and obtained technical assistance from a United Nations agency on what to do about its garbage and refuse.

The investigations of American garbage pails and dump heaps were made in a two-month study last fall by a British Ministry of Health mechanical engineer, J. C. Dawes, at the request of American Surgeon-General Leonard A. Scheele, through WHO.

Mr. Dawes visited some twenty cities and counties and was frankly amazed at some of the backward American conditions. The 17-page report he rendered was studded with exclamation points. Take the very first step — storing refuse. Conditions varied, but Mr. Dawes reported that most garbage and refuse containers he saw were "dilapidated and nearly all were uncovered, yet they were kept near to dwellings and placed on public streets to facilitate the work of the refuse collectors! In one large city I saw open ashpits still in use!!"

Take the matter of disposal. "Generally, this service is neither good nor satisfactory," Mr. Dawes observed. For instance, the high combustible content of American refuse would "make possible temperatures of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit and over in the combustion chambers of well-designed, direct incineration plants, and justify this method of disposal, if and when it is necessary to use it."

But still there occurs the 30 per cent clinker residue, even in modern incinerators. And still "a number of the ash dumps were fly infested due to the presence of unburnt organic matter!!" And still the dumps "contained substantial amounts of unburnt paper!!" And yet the plants inspected were "neither worn out nor obsolescent!!"

Mr. Dawes set forth a seven-point program of reform for American practices:

First, that the Public Health Service should advise local and state officials to regard efficient sanitary storage, collection and disposal of domestic refuse and garbage as "technical services of first-class public health and economic importance."

Second, that local governments should consider furnishing and maintaining standard refuse containers, at their own cost or by lease to property owners.

Third, that collections should be made in "closed-in" vehicles.

Fourth, that "open dumping should be officially discredited as insanitary, anti-social and contrary to the principles of environmental sanitation," and domestic refuse should be disposed of by landfills, incineration or other approved sanitary methods.

Fifth, that domestic garbage should be sterilized before feeding to hogs, as is done in England, where 4,000,000 tons of sterile and concentrated garbage have been sold to hog-feeders since early in World War II.

Sixth, that refuse collection and disposal should be put on a statistical and cost accounting basis, which might trim down some of the several hundred million dollars a year these services now cost Americans.

Seventh, that all local authorities, for health and morale, should prepare a plan for operations in emergencies, under which the public might burn as much of its own refuse as possible, and remove other refuse to planned temporary dumping places.

PETER KIHSS

Income Taxes for married man with two children

	$5,000 annual income	*$50,000 annual income*
Israel*	$2,795	$37,000
Finland	2,075	21,000
Norway	1,840	37,440
Belgium	1,660	30,450
Denmark	1,500	34,650
Sweden	1,500	29,000
Netherlands	1,460	36,140
England	1,450	38,000
Indonesia	1,120	31,520
Australia	1,118	22,000
Ireland	1,000	30,000
India	920	21,410
France	840	8,400
Switzerland	650	17,500
Brazil	600	17,500
United States	**345**	**16,060**
South Africa	317	28,950
Hongkong	130	8,700
Uruguay	0	0
Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Tahiti	0	0

*Including War Tax

The Cheapest Government In the World

By DAVID CORT

PROSPEROUS Americans have the ingrained conviction that their income taxes support the most expensive government in the world. Well-to-do Englishmen ruddy well *know* that *their* taxes are by far the most ruinous ever inflicted on long-suffering men. The Scandinavian, the Australian, the Frenchman, is each convinced of the unique brutality of his income tax.

No man ever by any chance looks across the border to see how his neighbor is suffering. The subject of the income tax seems to be an obsessive one, and also a secretive one. Nobody is frank about his own, or overly curious about the other man's. One is free to complain about one's own, but nobody expects one to give notarized figures. The universal respect for the privacy of the other man's tax extends even among nations. And thus, we have a remarkable lack of comparative figures for income taxes around the world. Even the well-informed man does not know where the highest taxes are imposed, or where

are the "cheapest governments," the happy lands where the tax collector never calls.

A table of income taxes in a score of countries around the world is reproduced earlier in this article. But first it should be agreed that an income tax is something different from a simple brutal larceny by the State against the citizen. A tax is, instead, a proper payment for something which the citizen requires to maintain his way of life and even to survive at all.

Some of the things it buys may not seem to an individual taxpayer anything he wants. For various reasons, good or bad, he may not accept the reasons advanced by the administration for supporting a large army, navy or air force or a large stockpile of atom bombs. If he is unmarried, he may not be enthusiastic about supporting state-run orphanages or if young, homes for old people, or if a city man, subsidies for farmers, or if employed, unemployment relief. The citizens frequently do protest specific items in the budgets proposed by their governments. But Government has always found it in practice impossible to ask every citizen exactly where he wants his taxes allocated in the complex operation of managing a modern state. In general, the taxes buy everything generally accepted as necessary for all the citizens. Sometimes they buy a war.

A taxpayer would seem to get the worst bargain for his money in a small sovereign nation where a few taxpayers are obliged to pay for the whole panoply of sovereignty, including an occasional war. Since every citizen gets the whole benefit of successful national defense, the taxpayer in a large country gets just as much benefit for the payment of a vastly smaller share in the whole cost of defense. When small states unite to form a large state, as the 13 American states did in 1789, taxpayers are relieved of paying for a number of armies and embassies. In paying for just one set, they save a good deal of money.

But taxes pay for more than congresses and consulates and warships in a modern nation. Government has a good deal of responsibility for all the parts in a highly industrialized country. Indeed industrialization is based on an economy in which every part is interdependent on every other part, and all are linked to government in some way. The US Government subsidized the railways by land grants. During two wars it financed the research and development of numberless inventions, among them the radio, plane, mechanical refrigeration, radar and atomic energy. Federal, state and county governments pay for the vast highway network which alone enables Detroit to sell great numbers of automobiles, trucks and buses. Government supports reservoirs and piping systems, waste disposal, police, fire departments and the mail. No part of industrialized society is exclusively the responsibility of private industry.

Wages for Energy Slaves

Taxes are part of the "penalty" or price of being part of a complex and interdependent industrialized society. Industrialization rewards the citizen with a vastly increased number of "energy slaves," who do his bidding when he turns on an electric light or the radio or the icebox or steps into his car. The number of "energy slaves" per human being has been worked out by Mr. Buckminster Fuller. Defining one "energy slave" as 150,000 foot-pounds of work or what one man can accomplish muscularly in eight hours, he has figured the effective work possible from the world consumption of energy from mineral fuels and water power. This adds up to 85 billion "energy slaves" in 1950, which mankind puts to the chores, desirable or undesirable, it may select in 1950.

These "energy slaves," obviously, are not allotted evenly to all the people of the Earth. The North American has the use of 347 per person; the South American 28; the North European 27; the Asiatic 2.

The European and South American may get a fair bargain for their taxes; but the North American should in theory pay 13 times as big a tax for the use of his war-strength company of 347 "energy slaves" at his beck and call, whisking him over the countryside on tax-supported highways, showering him with water from tax-built reservoirs and hustling him the mail by plane.

To replace theory by fact, certain governments have been asked to estimate how much income tax is paid by a married man with two children earning $5,000 a year, and again the same man earning $50,000 a year. The results are shown on the opposite page.

At the top, as might be expected, are two small countries who are confronted with a problem of defense, single-handed, against outside aggression: Israel and Finland. However, in both these countries, even $5,000 would be an unusually high annual income. An income of $50,000 is not received by more than half a dozen men in Finland.

Pretty much all together, the Scandinavian and Low Countries range from around $2,000 to $1,500 tax on a $5,000 income and take from half to three-quarters of a $50,000 income. However, a Swedish businessman making 25,000 kronor, or about $5,000, lives on a level equivalent to that of a $10,000-a-year man in the US. Another local variation is that a Dane pays the tax shown on $50,000 for one year, but if he makes it again the next year, he deducts the previous year's tax and pays less than half as large a tax.

Next comes most of the sterling bloc, with England in the lead.

Below this point, the tax on $5,000 approaches the relatively negligible. And, finally, it reaches zero in certain colonies and feudal areas.

A study of the second column will yield further observations on the relative dispositions of various governments.

Socialism Soaks the Rich

The highest taxes on the $50,000 income occur in the Socialist countries where the "soak-the-rich" interpretation of Socialism still prevails. Thus, Norway, England, etc. But this same philosophy seems to prevail in South Africa, which is the reverse of Socialist. The probable reason is that the South African regime is middle-class, Boer, anti-English, and the big gold and diamond fortunes are in the

The Cheapest Government *continued*

hands of the English. Thus, we find here a great disparity between the tax on $5,000 and $50,000, the former being held at a remarkably low point. Probably an identical philosophy is brought by the Irish to a somewhat similar situation, accounting for Ireland's unusually high tax on $50,000. And the same is true of Indonesia's tax on the rich Dutch and Eurasians.

The relation between the middle-class and upper-class taxes is kept most equitable in such countries as Switzerland, Brazil and the United States.

But the rich man is flagrantly favored in France and Hongkong. These represent tax structures where a rugged individualist ought still to be able to accumulate wealth.

But the figures given are in many cases well above the amounts actually paid. For they represent only the tax collector's *claim* against income. Cheating the tax collector is an ancient and honorable art in a good many countries. It is a lost art in the US, where the development of modern bookkeeping and cheque transactions make it almost impossible to conceal monetary facts from an auditor or the Government. But in parts of Europe, Latin America and all of Asia, no such elaborate books are kept. Even an employer will join in the conspiracy to keep the government from finding out what a man earns. The frustrated tax collector in Italy and France must often resort to spying on a man to judge, from his standard of living, how much he is earning. After the collector has presented his estimate, the taxpayer goes to work on his deductions. And the fine art of deductions reaches heights in Europe never seen in the US. A man's wealth may largely depend on how skilful he is in deceiving the tax collector.

Some governments levy no income taxes at all.

These fall into at least three categories. The governments of Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan are the crowning pieces of feudal pyramids, financed by feudal tribute and by the sale or rental of state assets to foreign investors. Here the "nobility" owns most of the real wealth of the nation. There are also certain small idyllic colonies, like Tahiti, where the imperial power pays for a very cheap bureaucracy in exchange for other advantages, strategic or in raw materials, in owning the colony. In these farflung oases the people get very little indeed, either in the conventional civil services or in the "energy slaves" described above.

However, there is a third kind of land without income tax. This is the complete agricultural democracy which is still in the happy stage of evolution that died for the great powers in the 19th Century. An example is Uruguay.

The noteworthy omission in the table is Soviet Russia which, though it pays most of the wages, carries its mimicry of the West to the absurdity of also taking some of the money back as income taxes. But since the ruble (official rate: 25 cents) has no existence in international exchange, the Russian figures could not be brought into any relation with the other statistics in the table. Russia has therefore been omitted.*

The overwhelming moral of this compilation, however, is that the American citizen actually pays the lowest rate of income tax in the world. Figuring what his taxes buy for him, his rate is 30 times as low as the Frenchman's and 60 times as low as the Englishman's. The Afghan and the Tahitian get nothing for nothing. The American gets the wealth of Aladdin for $345 (on a $5,000 income), or $16,060 (on a $50,000 income). This seems far from excessive.

TAHITI—a double paradise—beautiful women and no income tax.

*For the record, an income of 20,000 rubles or $5,000 in the USSR today is taxed between $500 and $1,250, depending on the citizen's kind of employment, the higher rate being paid by an "artisan." Workers pay 13% on over 12,000 rubles, artists and writers pay 1%. On an income of $50,000 a writer or artist would pay about $8,000, a doctor about $13,000, an artisan about $20,000.

Ripples At Lake Success

"Something tells me it's we who are losing that war in Korea."

As CITIZENS of a world organization that finds itself suddenly at war, the UN secretariat has spent the most exhausting month of its existence. Great anxieties have struggled with greater hopes and all "ripples at Lake Success" have been swallowed by the tidal wave of war.

No more ironical example of the carefree days before Sunday, June 25, will be remembered in later years than the UN Hobby Show that preceded the Korean war. The 40 exhibits represented 16 nationalities and were shown in one of the smaller conference chambers for four days. There were English horse brasses, Russian coins, Indian chess sets, Finnish dolls, Latin incunabula, and a miniature Japanese house. A Peruvian ritual mask represented a frightfully wounded white man. Carlos Garcia-Palacios, assistant to the chief of the UN Radio Division, contributed a collection of South American, African and Pacific masks, all given him by the mask-makers themselves.

First prize in the show went to a Secretariat member for a series of photographs of his French poodle's antics from dawn till dark.

* * *

A by-product of the Russian withdrawal from sessions of the UN arose at one of the UN sales of surplus office equipment. Since the prices are usually absurdly low for staff members, these sales are eagerly awaited. At the latest one, two Spanish interpreters were overjoyed when they got two typewriters in good condition at the bargain price of $20 apiece. Upon examination, the machines proved to have one defect for the Spaniards' purpose: they had Russian keyboards.

* * *

The far-sighted among the Secretariat are looking beyond Korea to the day, now scheduled for next December, when the UN will move from Lake Success to Manhattan. This will change the transportation problem for everybody, whether they are settled in Great Neck, Parkway Village, Cooper Village or the other hamlets near Lake Success. Until now the usual solution has been the car-pool ("le carpoul" to the French) by which five or six neighbors share the expenses of the trip.

Doomed to the subway, the Secretariat members have speculated on transport ranging from helicopter to submarine. Somewhat more practical than these was a recent advertisement in French in the *Secretariat News*.

Freely translated, it said: "CANOE POOL in process of formation seeks volunteers for travel in the East River. Passengers without the essential brawn need not apply, since a certain amount of physical resistance is necessary for daily morning and evening trips from Cooper Village to 42nd Street and back."

The East River whirlpools during the riptide frighten even motorboat owners.

HANS TOCH

The World to Chicago *continued*

Of the consumer goods category, 28 per cent of the space reserved accommodates apparel and accessories, footwear, jewelry and gift items. Of the remainder of the consumer goods space, 21 per cent is devoted to foods and beverages; 14 per cent to textiles, fabrics and yarns; 10 per cent to home furnishings, radios, television sets and musical instruments; and 27 per cent to other merchandise, including recreation equipment, toys, hardware, appliances, utensils and countless consumer items.

Among the countries from which these products have been shipped are Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Saar, Sweden, Switzerland, Trieste, Turkey, Tunis, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Musts of a Successful Fair

The Directors of the First United States International Trade Fair have carefully examined the progress records of European ancestral markets and have formulated their plans upon the basic principles which have proven successful for these time-tested international trade fairs. The elements which have been found to make for a true international trade fair have been welded into a positive program for the stimulation of the exchange of goods between nations. These elements, which cannot be ascribed totally to other trade events, are:

1. An infinite variety of products may be examined, tested and compared.
2. Representatives with authority to transact business are on hand.
3. An atmosphere conducive to business exists and information on matters of international transactions is available.

International trade fairs in Europe generally exhibit products according to the various commodity classifications. This system has been adopted by the First United States International Trade Fair so that the prospective buyers may choose from many sources, compare products of many manufacturers, and remain in a single area.

Many of the fairs in Europe are also government subsidized, and are given active government assistance in promoting the fair in other countries and in encouraging foreign participation. Most of these trade events eventually become self-sustaining as a result of the revenue from the sales of space and admissions.

The First United States International Trade Fair is operated by a non-profit corporation through private business subscription, receiving no loans, grants or subsidies from the United States Government. However, the United States Department of Commerce, through its Fairs and Exhibitions branch, and the Department of State, provided complete cooperation and guidance to Fair officials.

While international trade fairs in Europe have been traditional marketing vehicles for many years, the Fair in Chicago is a pioneering event. It has frequently been asked why Chicago happens to be the city in the United States for this pioneering venture.

Actually, the idea of an international trade fair would naturally appeal to Chicagoans, because they have long been familiar with the value of a giant market-place where buyer and seller can meet and do business.

Chicago is the home of many commercial markets. They are great markets, and the Merchandise Mart, the largest building of its kind in the United States, and the Furniture Mart, one of the great commercial centers in the nation, are evidences of Chicago's status as a market-place, and as one of the greatest buying centers for America's great industrial and merchandising organizations.

There is also considerable evidence in Chicago of an interest to build healthy trade with the world. Several months ago, the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry published an import directory listing 487 importers in the city. Many more have since been added.

Chicago has also many natural advantages. Geographically, it is placed in the center of the nation. It is also one of the world's great transportation centers. It is the heart of the industrial Midwest, and a marketing city that has been established in the purchasing habits of the country's buyers and businessmen.

These are some of the reasons why Chicago, the commercial, industrial and transportation center of the United States, should be the first host to the producers of the world's goods at the First United States International Trade Fair.

The Grand Circuit of Fairs

Many other cities in the United States are currently planning to hold international trade fairs after the one in Chicago, and it is indicative of the foresight of this city that it welcomes the participation of other cities in the same manner that the Canadian International Trade Fair welcomed Chicago's. Like the Canadians, Chicagoans realize that a number of fairs in all parts of the United States will offer foreign businessmen an opportunity to make a grand circuit of fairs, and do better jobs of penetrating more markets. A grand circuit idea would also attract participation of foreign firms from far distant parts of the world, allowing them to pro-rate the expense of long distance transportation charges from their countries to the United States over several marketing promotions.

At the same time, by virtue of Chicago's exclusive advantages, and the fact that it is the host to the first fair of its kind in the United States, the Chicago International Trade Fair will be established as the one outstanding annual international trading event around which all the others revolve.

Triumphs At The Commercial Olympics

By THE EDITORS

TO MEN of many nations at a meeting of the World Bank, President Truman said these words, "We would like you to buy the things which we think we can make best, and we should buy the things which you can make best."

Seeing the Chicago International Trade Fair as a working test of this invitation, UNITED NATIONS WORLD confronted the question, "What is it that each nation can make best?"

To find the answer it asked each country exhibiting at the Fair the question, "What do you make that is the best of its kind in the world?"

In other words, if the Trade Fair can be viewed as a sort of creative Olympic Games, in which competitions would each nation hope to score first place? What is its unchallengeable boast?

For certainly the genius of every land must have its own unique contribution to make to the indivisible complexity of world trade.

The answers received by press time are condensed in the following columns. As host nation, the United States naturally declined to mark out its own claims to superiority, which are already sufficiently reflected in world trade. Of the countries which answered, the reader will find the selections sometimes astonishing and always fascinating.

South Korea was too busy to answer any questions, but it will have an exhibit at the Fair. The Tong Hyung Co., late of Seoul, sent Korean pearl necklaces, pearl essences, dolls, slippers, linen embroideries, handwrought brasswares, bamboowares, Korean papers, walnuts, pine-nuts and pearl-inlaid lacquerwares.

Portugal chooses Portuguese sardines as its incomparable product. The true sardine (*clupea pilchardus*) is only found off the coasts of Portugal, Spain and France. Portugal cans and exports only the summer catch, when the fish are at their fattest. It packs them with an especially fine olive oil, not in fish oil or vegetable oils, though it sometimes uses tomato sauce. In consequence a can of Portuguese sardines has four times the calorie value of the same weight of rumpsteak, and vitamins A, B, C, D, E and P.

Yugoslavia admits no competition for its plum brandy called slivovitz, double-distilled from fresh prunes. A similar liquor is the golden klekovach, but with an injection of certain herbs. Komovitz and travaritz are distilled from grapes, the latter flavored with herbs. Vinyak is a colorless brandy. From Zadar in Dalmatia come three liqueurs derived from an acid-tasting cherry called *marascha:* maraschino, unsweetened kirsch and cherry brandy. Still another liqueur is distilled from aromatic herbs alone. The most popular Yugoslav wine is the heavy, dark-red Dalmatian plavetz.

Yugoslavia is also proud of its Slavonian oak barrel staves and floorings, its light red steamed beech floorings and the white ash used for skis, carriages and tool handles. It claims that its veneers of Slavonian oak and Macedonian and Bosnian walnut are unmatched.

Cuba will stake its absolute superiority on Cuban cigars and tobaccos. White men first encountered tobacco in Cuba in 1492, where the soil and climate seem to be ideal for its optimum cultivation. Cuban tobacco is said to have less nicotine content than any other. The proof of a box of genuine Havana cigars is the green band of the guarantee seal.

Belgium puts forward as its own peculiar champion the Belgian shotgun, whose manufacture began at the beginning of the 15th Century. Its evolution can be traced in the Musée d'Armes at Liege. Fine engravers do the engraving and fine chiseling on the side lock and action areas. Each gun is handled by at least 40 people, and is tested under government supervision.

Because Belgium grows flax which makes the best quality thread and because lace-making is rooted in the past of the Belgian people, Belgium can boast of its needle laces, bobbin laces, a combination of bobbin and needle techniques and appliquéd laces. The authenticity of handmade lace is guaranteed by the government, by law.

The cut glass and engraved glass of Belgium evolved out of the use of lead, in connection with potash, to make flint glass in the 17th Century. No finer crystal is made anywhere than in Belgium.

Denmark considers its cheeses among the best in the world. The government imposes on all dairies the methylene-blue test to determine the bacteriological quality of the

Triumphs At Olympics *continued*

milk. All dairies pasteurize their milk by the high-temperature short-time method and clarify it in a separator. The government supervises cheese-making very carefully. All cheese for export must be marked with the national brand, the Lur. The best types of Danish cheese: Samso has a nutty, aromatic flavor, is easy to cut. Danish Emmental Type is mild and sweetish and has large, flattish holes. Danish Blue (Roquefort type) is sharp and buttery, white with a network of green mould. Danish Blue (Gorgonzola type) is yellowish white with green mould, spicy but less sharp than the Roquefort type.

Danish silversmiths, interrupted by the war, have revived their great tradition of modern design.

Stoneware and earthenware have become Danish specialties. The former is almost a monopoly of the firm of Saxbo, carried on by Nathalie Krebs. But Denmark's more famous porcelains can still not be produced in sufficient quantity to satisfy the export market.

Great Britain rests on its claim that its fine automobiles are the best in the world: Rolls-Royce, Daimler and Jaguar. The key to the famous Rolls-Royce engine is hand craftsmanship, tooling pistons down to millimeter exactness. The re-sale value of a 40-year-old Rolls is still substantial. The biggest private car in the world is the 20-foot-long Daimler Straight Eight. The Jaguar "120" Super Sports makes 130 miles an hour.

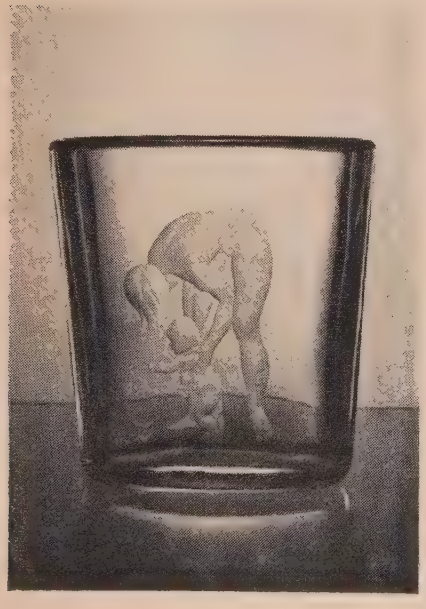
Britain also claims to be the world leader in textiles (and also textile machinery) in china and porcelain.

Brazil does not have to mention coffee. Instead, it puts forward the merits of babassu oil, an edible oil also useful for glassware, explosives, a light lubricant and a fuel, and of oiticica, whose seeds produce an oil similar to Chinese tung oil. Carnauba wax is used for polishes, insulation, carbon paper, phonograph records, batteries and film. Brazil also claims to be the only country in the world where quartz of a high crystallization is found in the necessary quantities for the uses of war. Because of its optical and electric properties (under certain conditions of pressure or heat a crystal becomes positively and negatively electrified on alternate prism edges), quartz has become an industrial and wartime necessity. Brazil also boasts of its unusual iron ores, the haematites of Minas Geraes and the magnetites of Parana.

India has absolutely no competition in the world production of burlap, of which it is responsible for 95% of the world's supply. Of raw materials, it is also a supplier for the US in manganese, mica, ilmenite, kyanite and chromite. Other Indian specialties: black tea, cashew nuts and pepper.

But at the Chicago Fair India is displaying primarily the work of the cottage industries which Mahatma Gandhi fostered. These include silks and brocades from Benares, sandalwoods and ivorywares from Mysore, etched brassware from Moradabad, embossed leathers from Tagore's famous school, Shantiniketan, coir from Madras and Cochin, filigree from Orissa, metal inlays from Hyderabad, and rugs from Kashmir.

TRIUMPH of modern Swedish glassware: a finely wrought Orrefors etched crystal tumbler designed by Viktor Lindstrand.



Sweden prides itself on fine measuring tools (micrometers, etc.), the Nife storage battery, ball-bearings, bicycles, salt-treated wood for piers, railway ties and telephone poles, prefabricated wooden houses and the national bread, rye Crisp-Bread, made since the Middle Ages.

The Netherlands, from all its numerous achievements, selects its famous wool blankets as unquestionably the best in the world. Historically the Dutch wool trade goes back to the 14th Century. Centuries-old skills make the blankets uniquely light and fluffy, an ideal sleeping covering.

Austria's superlative products: skis and skiing accessories, petit-point needlework and imitation precious stones formerly produced in Czechoslovakia.

Italy's: silks, Florentine leathers, accordions, violins, dried mushrooms from Parma, gondolas, Carrara marble, Murano glassware, majolica pottery and spaghetti.

Turkey claims a virtual monopoly of the world market in high-grade figs, and sultana grapes and raisins. All three are remarkable for their thin skins, high sugar content, fine color and taste. Scrupulously sorted, the grapes are sold for export in twelve grades, the figs in 20 grades.

Turkish tobacco is also offered as the best of its kind in the world, in no sense competing with Cuban cigar tobacco. The Turkish tobacco is aromatic, sweet and mild. Cigaret manufacturers classify it as 1) neutral, 2) strong, 3) mild, 4) sweet and 5) scented, and use it in blending. Most Turkish tobaccos have a small, fine, pale-yellow leaf.

About half Turkey's export tobacco goes to Germany and the United States, followed at a distance by Egypt, Canada, Great Britain and France. US cigaret manufacturers have reduced their blends of 12% Turkish-type tobaccos to 6% because of the tobacco tariff.

France did not contribute a selective list of its superlative products, perhaps because no Frenchman could bear to make a list that omitted anything. However, any such list would necessarily include the wines of Bor-

MASTERPIECE OF WINDOW DISPLAY: FIACRE IN A FLAGSTONE YARD SELLS SCARVES FOR HERMES OF PARIS

deaux and Burgundy, champagne, cognac, *foie gras,* cheeses, truffles, *haute couture,* perfumes, de luxe illustrated books and periodicals, gloves, silk velvet ribbon, laces, textiles, tapestries, woodwind instruments, jewelry, furniture, works of art, porcelain; and still the omissions are as important as the products named. The specialty of France is perfection, of which the Frenchman soon gets tired and invents a new perfection.

France indeed stands as the champion of a great many countries who compete against the flood of US machine-made products with lovingly hand-made marvels into which an individual human genius has entered. As industrialization moves forward to create with increasing ease the necessities of industrial civilization, there must be an ever greater demand for these superb specialties which can not only be used but can also be loved.

SLEUTHS of the Chicago Customs office include chemists like the gentleman below, whose interesting job it is to ascertain that Champagne and Chianti are unadulterated.

A Trade Philosophy For the US

By WILLIAM C. FOSTER

Acting Administrator,
Economic Cooperation Administration

THE first International Trade Fair, now being held in Chicago, is bringing together merchants, buyers and consumers, to view assembled samples of the world's wares under unrivaled conditions for quick and economical transaction of business.

An array of commodities grouped by type, and manufacturers' representatives will provide data necessary for the transfer of goods and payments from one country to another. Thus assisted, prospective buyers for the world's markets can view, study, compare, decide—and place orders.

It is appropriate that this Fair—a token of the resurgent vitality which characterizes the world's trade today—should be held in Chicago, for a large part of the commerce of the United States, and indeed, of the world, moves over the elaborate network of communications which fans out from this lakeside metropolis.

In the old world, fairs have served for centuries as a gathering point for producers, merchants and consumers, contributing to the flow of goods and ideas through which the world's trade has grown to its present scope. I believe that this Fair, the first of its kind in the United States, will make a real contribution to the trade expansion which is necessary today.

This Fair—and similar fairs—will, I hope, indicate to Europeans that they can sell in America, tariffs and customs procedures notwithstanding. And, equally, the Fair should demonstrate to Americans that the purchase of foreign goods can be satisfying and profitable, no less than being the plain responsibility of a creditor nation.

Also important are the tremendous non-commercial consequences which will stem from this International Trade Fair. One such consequence is the stimulated mutuality of feeling between the old world and the new which this gathering will foster.

The Fair will help reweave a portion of the fabric of commerce that was sundered during war and depression. That accomplishment will be tremendously important to a whole generation of Americans and Europeans who have come of age knowing practically nothing about the commercial products of the allies in the free world.

Today, it has become vitally important to the people of the United States and of the entire free world to correct a serious imbalance of trade between the United States and Western Europe. Relations between our free nations will not rest on a firm foundation until the expedient of unusual aid, or gifts, has been done away with and trade has been placed on a cash-and-carry basis.

We at ECA are convinced that trade must be balanced at a high level, if Europe's recovered economies—and our own—are to be made secure. At present Western Europe's exports of goods to the US are valued at less than 1 billion yearly. Her imports are valued at about 3.5 billions. The deficit, of course, is the dollar gap. A large part of the task of getting that gap down to manageable proportions before the end of Marshall Plan aid in 1952 has been assigned to the ECA by Congress.

ECA's position is that there are two sound methods for closing this dollar gap. Europeans can reduce their need for dollar imports by expanding economical sources of supply at home and in non-dollar areas. This is one method. Another requires that Europe increase her dollar earnings through wider direct and multilateral trade in which a high export volume—and therefore a high import volume—is maintained.

Such vigorous trade will bring a wider range of goods and commodities to our consumer public, and in the over-all, will help insulate Europe's economies against the Communist forces which seek to disrupt free and orderly process of government.

In brief, this philosophy of trade means that Europe must enlarge her export volume.

I KNOW there are those who believe, and sincerely, that a substantial increase of Europe's exports will be harmful to American business.

I do not believe such fears are warranted. In the first place, if Europe extends every possible effort, she apparently will not be able to export to the United States—in any year in the foreseeable future—more than about

one billion, two hundred fifty million dollars' worth of merchandise goods. This is a hard-headed figure. It represents about 9/10ths of one per cent of the United States' annual national product, and should certainly be absorbed without any general dislocation of our economy. On the other hand, if Europe does lift its sales in this country to that figure, she will then be able to buy, on a cash-on-the-barrelhead basis, the agricultural supplies, the tools and machines which she now receives as virtual gifts through the Marshall Plan.

Obviously, the dollar gap can be closed immediately by requiring Europe to deal in dollar markets on a cash-and-carry basis. Currently, such a step would compel Europe to reduce annual purchases in the United States by about 3 billions. Her industries would suffer from a lack of commodities and her standard of living, so important to her free way, would decline. Here in the US, such a cut would cause serious over-all dislocations and grave employment problems in affected export industries.

To close the existing dollar gap between now and 1953 without such disastrous results, Europe must effect dollar savings of something more than 1 billion dollars, while increasing her earnings by something less than 1 billion dollars. If this can be done—if a reasonable amount of American dollars are invested abroad and if triangular trade earnings are increased—trade can be brought into reasonable balance at a figure between $3 and $3.5 billion. We believe this is the minimum which Europe must have to buy vital goods and services which are available only in the United States and other dollar markets.

It is evident that, as the world's foremost creditor nation, we cannot reasonably deny any nation the opportunity to *earn* the dollars which it *must* have to deal with us on a paying basis.

In capsule form, here is the program which the ECA has proposed to encourage European imports:

We have suggested that Europeans make an intensive effort to sell goods in the American market. Simultaneously, we have expressed our belief that tariffs should be continuously reviewed with an eye to maintaining a flexible structure which will meet the variable needs of international trade.

We have established in Paris an office whose two-fold function it is to advise manufacturers as to the type and price level of goods which will find readiest sale in America, and which advises governments as to the incentives which might spur their industries to earn more dollars.

New divisions have been created within ECA to deal with the over-all aspects of this problem. One works in close cooperation with such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce, which are also concerned with the problems of international trade.

Our top ECA economists are engaged in comprehensive studies of the dollar-earning potential of each Marshall Plan nation, in an effort to project practical export programs which will emphasize exports to supplement, rather than compete with, the products of US manufacturers.

The return on our cooperative efforts has been gratifying. A substantial reduction in the dollar gap has been won. Intra-European trade now stands at a postwar high, and the forward movement toward complete recovery is gathering even greater momentum.

The narrowed dollar gap—and the slackened demand for dollars—was clearly reflected by the sharp decline in the price of fine gold from a dollar equivalent per ounce of $52 in September 1949 to little more than $35 at the end of May 1950.

The rise of intra-European trade to a point 26 per cent above the prewar guide-year of 1938 is ample evidence of the vigor with which the nations of Western Europe have pitched in working for recovery. As a long step toward an integrated, restriction-free economy, Europe's nations have done away with many quantitative restrictions and trade barriers which, in the past, have operated to stifle free trade. That reduction of restraints to trade is still going on.

Two current events — the recent French proposal that France and Germany pool their coal and steel resources, and the participation of the United Kingdom in the now realized European Payments Union—are further steps toward Europe's economic stability.

The proposed pooling of Franco-German coal and steel resources is a union which, in my opinion, is vitally important. It is most heartening that two major European nations have voluntarily junked traditional differences in an effort to solve the urgent problems with which they are currently faced.

The Payments Union will lead to expanded trade and broader markets in Europe by making possible the convertibility of varied currencies, and by progressively making unnecessary those quantitative restrictions on intra-European imports which still remain. To be able to "pay anywhere" is to be able to "buy anywhere"—a condition which will mark the achievement of the free, competitive economy toward which the nations of Western Europe are striving.

Indeed, great strides have been made in refurbishing Western Europe's productive machine and in bringing world trade into better balance. But much remains to be done in these final two years of the Marshall Plan.

As the leader of the free world, our responsibilities continue. I believe that records of the past amply prove our readiness to rise to those responsibilities. And only recently, we have been forced to reaffirm that readiness by taking direct action to preserve for free men the freedom which a tyrannical ideology seeks to wrest from them.

Our goal is a peaceful and prosperous world society of nations. Our belief, in the proven worth of a freely competitive economy. Therefore, we in the ECA are devoted to the attainment of a stable and a vigorous world trade which will offer collective security to the free nations of the world.

5 EXPOSURES MADE IN CAMERA REFLECT CHICAGO'S DRAMA. VIEW TAKEN FROM LAWSON YMCA USING FLOOD-LIT

Chicago, Chicago . . .

By HERMAN KOGAN

Staff Writer, Chicago Sun Times

CHICAGO has always been many things to many men, a vibrant city confounding both its critics and its admirers.

The country's second and the world's fourth largest metropolis, this unpredictable town has evoked in its 113 years of formal existence cries of pain and praise, strong epithets and soulful panegyrics. Rudyard Kipling, a visitor in the roaring 1870's, watched Chicago's strident efforts to make itself supreme among the nation's cities and cried as he fled, "I urgently desire never to see it again. It is inhabited by savages. Its air is dirt." Chicago has been called by many names, some derisive, some proud: Queen of the Lakes, Garden City, Gem of the Prairie, Windy City, Goliath of the Midwest. And Chicago thrives and continues to thrive and to be denounced, loved, hated, feared, sneered at, criticized, admired. But rarely does anyone disregard Chicago.

Logical reasons abound for every emotion aroused by this bustling city's very existence.

Consider, for example, the perennial outcry that Chicago is one of the wickedest cities in the country or, for that matter, in the world. Here is so long-lived an accusation that recently the French Socialist newspaper, *Le Populaire,* was moved to call Saigon "The Chicago of the Far East" because that French-Indochinese city contains grubby dance halls,

/RIGLEY BUILDING AS PIVOTAL POINT

brothels and gambling houses.

This evil aspect of Chicago's renown developed and has endured with varying degrees of notoriety almost from the day of the city's legal inception. Randolph St. legend even has it that our charter was drawn one memorable day in 1837 not in a lawyer's office but in a lowdown saloon. (Actually, the deed was done is a perfectly proper office in a perfectly proper building that bore the rather ill-fitting name of the "Saloon Building.")

In Chicago's early days prim New England folk, industrious and hard-working, were attracted here. So were swindlers and thieves, gamblers and prostitutes; and they also were industrious and hard-working.

For the rest of the 19th century Chicago's varied vices outstripped its virtues. The infamous Levee districts and their gay, gaudy girls; the aldermanic thieves in the City Hall, known in the 1890's as the Gray Wolves; the local robber barons and traction lines magnates, whom Theodore Dreiser excoriated in "The Titan"—all helped nourish the city's shame as "a sore on the face of the world."

And then came the Era of the Gangster. Men of vile purpose slaughtered other men on street corners or in alleys or in deserted prairies on the rim of the city or in front of churches or in flower stores or in barber shops. A swarthy buck named Al Capone came to symbolize everything bad about the city. A blubbery mayor named Big Bill Thompson bowed to King Al's will and threatened to punch another monarch, George V of Great Britain, in the nose during one of his flag-waving 150-per cent Americanism election campaigns.

Because of all this, countless persons dreaded the prospect of coming to Chicago lest they be shot down before they left the railroad station. And today, no doubt, there are many whose opinion of Chicago, based on some fact and more folklore, is as low as if Minna and Ada Everleigh were still trotting out their comely girls in their lavish Dearborn St. bordello, or Bathhouse John Coughlin and Hinky Dink Kenna, lords of the First Ward, were selling franchises in the City Hall as a butcher sells sausages, or Spike O'Donnell were defying the Sicilian hoodlums of the North Side to invade the South Side and just try to take his bootleg beer business away from him.

In this Gang Era, many a Chicagoan took a perverse pride in the city's bad name. Citizens who never heard a shot fired in anger or never saw a gangster except in such movies as "Little Caesar" or "Scarface" prattled gayly about shaking hands with Capone or Dion O'Banion or Joe Saltis. If you were from Chicago and you went to another city and the man in the train-seat next to yours shuddered as you stated that fact and asked, "Is it really true 'bout them killings?", you more often than not looked hard and looked tough and shrugged a gangster's shrug.

We were all to blame, perhaps, for fostering the illusion that Chicago was really the worst city on the face of the earth. We were all a bit guilty of the immature offense of boasting about how tough and sinful our town was. I suppose the truth was that we were ashamed and we sought to hide our shame by our brash ways and peculiar pride.

Their guns are stilled, but the remaining members of the old Capone syndicate, as in other large cities, still control many enterprises. These range from the illicit handbooks to such legitimate businesses as hotels, restaurants, laundries. These men are Big Business now. They consider themselves no more dastardly than the allegedly reputable merchant or industrialist or steel-maker.

Chicagoans no longer think the city's bad reputation is glamorous. Few Chicagoans now, upon hearing of some local peccadillo, will grin and say, "Aah, where else could that happen but in good ol' Chicago?" The typical Chicagoan is soberly aware of the city's defects: the agonizingly slow traffic system; the de-

"WINDY CITY" may be an overworked expression, but the lamp posts are still needed as much for support as for lighting.

Chicago, Chicago . . . *continued*

plorable housing situation; the political considerations that can even affect the rate at which garbage is collected; the inadequate streetcar service; the growing narcotics menace; the ugly outbreaks of racial hatred and the lamentable overly-cautious response of high public officials.

Your typical Chicagoan, an interesting combination of big-city-boy and small-town-yokel, knows these faults exist, and he is not proud of them. However, when some outsider calls them to his attention and, as often happens, exaggerates their immensity, he is likely to bristle. One old-timer analyzes it this way:

"The way people outside talk about Chicago puts me in mind of old Carrie Watson. Carrie was one of the big madams on the old Levee long ago and she retired to the quiet suburbs, taking her parrot and all her money, and settling down in dull respectability. Well, she tried to be good and behave like the other ladies, but like anyone else she sometimes got into back-yard arguments or a fight with the grocer. And every time this happened the people would cluck and cluck and say, 'There y'are, once a whore, always a whore. She can't ever reform, can't ever get decent'."

Whatever the outsider's reaction, Chicago has emerged from its shell of self-derision. This development of self-esteem had matured slowly. Actually, it began almost at the same time the city's bad reputation sprang up, but it was considered too effete a phenomenon to call to anyone's attention.

That sense of self-esteem has been molded and strengthened by a variety of elements, some tangible, others intangible. It is compounded out of such diverse events as the remarkable recovery of Chicago after the Great Fire of 1871 and the great engineering feat of turning back the Chicago River's flow.

And there are other factors.

The world fame of the University of Chicago, which, incidentally, was started by the ebullient William Rainey Harper in the 1890's, when Chicago was a synonym all over the world for infamy and vice; the hospitality enjoyed by thousands upon thousands of servicemen during World War II at a Loop center supported strenuously by one of our more robust mayors, Ed Kelly; the longest short-line of any boulevard and the longest stretch of beaches of any city; the steel plants, the railroads, the meat and grain marts, all the largest of any in the world; the sound fact that this city, during the recent world conflict, produced tremendous amounts of war goods and sold more war bonds and collected more salvage than any city in the United States; the 35,000 acres of parks and forest preserves; a $40,000,000 school-building program; the Merchandise Mart and Grant Park and free band concerts and the Chicago Symphony and the Art Institute and the Field Museum and the atomic experiments on the U of C campus; the city where the Encyclopaedia Britannica is printed and where Bushman, the world's largest, oldest gorilla in captivity draws the attention of millions; the John Crerar library, world's largest such institution devoted exclusively to science, technology and medicine; Maxwell Street and Chinatown and the near North Side and the Water Towers—what if Oscar Wilde did gasp and call them "castellated monstrosities?"

Chicago, as you surely must have heard, is a city of contradictions. Its sumptuous Lake Shore Drive is but a few blocks from dismal slums, districts which John Gunther, one of our local boys, once wrote were worse than any he had seen in Istanbul or Lodz. Chicago has some vile beaneries where, for a quarter, a Skid Row bum can obtain a full meal of bluish ham hocks or a quart of sense-deadening wine, and it has lavish restaurants comparable to the best in New York.

TRAFFIC STOPS DEAD WHEN THE MICHIGAN AVENUE BRIDGE IS LIFTED

Its famed State Street—"State Street, that great street," is how the ragtime tune, "Chicago, That Toddlin' Town," puts it—is many streets in one. At the north tip is the red-brick home of His Eminence Samuel Cardinal Stritch, head of the Catholic Diocese, then, after a mile or so of expensive homes, comes the Loop section, with its great department stores (Marshall Field's, Carson, Pirie, Scott, The Fair, Mandel Brothers, etc., etc.), then a short stretch of peep shows, burlesque houses, pawn shops, flimsy restaurants, flop houses, and finally the center of the city's Negro district, stretching out ultimately to the far South Side and turning into the vast steel manufacturing areas.

Chicago, unlike New York, has no Great White Way. It makes a pretense of having one, calling a small stretch of Randolph St. its Rialto. There are no legitimate theaters on this street, only razzle-dazzle movie theaters and restaurants.

Legitimate drama in Chicago has declined year by year until during the most recent season there were never more than four companies here; once the city had 20 theaters open during the season.

A long time ago, in those frenetic 1920's, H. L. Mencken is reported to have written, whether in jest or not, that Chicago was the "literary capital" of the world. It was indeed a glorious period, with Ben Hecht, then on the *Daily News,* as its leading light and the *News* managing editor, the great Henry Justin Smith, presiding over one of the most talented staffs in journalistic history. That golden period is no more, the great newspapers no longer exist. But there arise frequent signs of a renaissance. Our leading novelist is, of course, the gentle Nelson Algren, although it is a typical paradox that one of his best books, "Never Come Morning," cannot be secured at the main branch of the Chicago Public Library because the leaders of the large Polish community considered it (incorrectly, one must add) a slurring indictment of Chicago's Poles, who constitute a politically powerful and large section of the city's total population of 3,635,000.

One may objectively comment that Chicago does not have the cultural facilities that New York has, but there is no dearth of music, art, lectures or Dixieland jazz. (Where, after all, did Chicago-style jazz develop?). Ravinia Park, a few miles north of the city, offers a seven-week summer season of symphonic concerts, its guest conductors regularly including Eugene Ormandy and Pierre Monteux.

This is, for better or worse, the nation's top convention city. Delegates from every organization from the National Association of Truckers to the Ancient Exalted Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine have gathered here to listen to speeches, draw up resolutions, play pranks on tolerant passersby, parade, get drunk, sober up and go home saying, "Yep, Chicago's a swell town to visit, but I wouldn't wanna live there."

Toujours Gai

Chicago is still a very, very gay place. Rush St. has a string of loudly-lit night clubs, little hole-in-the-wall saloons, and restaurants that specialize in barbecued ribs or waiters who sing. The city's top night club is the Chez Paree, on the near North Side, where the big hits are invariably Sophie Tucker or Joe E. Lewis or Tony Martin. One ventures into the lower depths of N. Clark Street at some risk; the dives are dangerous if the visitor strikes up conversation with a besotted feminine barfly where the knockout drops are always ready. Both on Rush St. and N. Clark there are various "strip tease" joints where dancers are almost as nude as in the Parisian night clubs and the prices are high because of that fact.

Chicago sports followers are real fanatics; the most loyal baseball fan in the world is the habitual supporter of the Chicago White Sox, for years a seventh or eighth place team and only recently striving toward better things. Chicago Cub fans are usually sullen when the team loses, which is often, and the older ones sigh for the happier days of such bravos as Hack Wilson, Riggs Stephenson and Rogers Hornsby.

There is nothing more pleasant than a 70-degree day in Chicago, say, during June, when the humidity is low and the blessed breeze blows in gently from Lake Michigan. In August and late July the weather is apt to be muggy, steaming or sweltering. At such times, the cab drivers are more testy, the street car conductors growl, the policemen are more snappish and the citizens scuttle on weekends to the vast Oak Street beach to get more air; the temperature closer to Lake Michigan is always about 10 to 15 degrees lower than toward the center of the city. The winters always manage to contain a few weeks of intense, bitter cold. More often than not, there is a transportation tieup at such times, with street cars and trains on the elevated tracks creeping along.

A final note: Chicagoans want elbow room. They aren't getting it in the city and they are moving away. The recent census shows that while the city itself has gained only 6.9 per cent in population during the last decade the various suburbs fringing its boundaries show a 43 per cent increase.

Many reasons are put forward for this development. For one, it is difficult to build a home in Chicago because of high labor costs and an antiquated building code. Heavy industry is moving out of the city, too, and workers are moving out to be near their plants.

Bursting at the Seams

Chicago officials deplore this trend. In hurt tones, they often ask why this must be so. And the sociologists have a reply: Chicago needs some real community planning. They must, if they want to keep the people, plan for the parks, schools and nurseries more easily obtainable in smaller suburbs. Future city housing must be molded for what the sociologists call "city fringe living."

The Chicagoan will remind doubters that, after all, the city's motto is "I Will!" and that what Chicago has done before—survived the Great Fire, the Capones and financial panics and staged a World's Fair at the height of the depression, it can do again.

A GERMAN portable kayak of canvas and wood lands peacefully in Chicago.

New World for Women

By MAXWELL FISHER

US Liaison Officer, European Trade Fair Board

For the women above all, the wonders of two score nations at the International Trade Fair must act as an irresistible magnet. The skills, crafts and ingenuities made manifest in the products on display will flamboyantly enlarge any woman's vision of what she would like from life. There does not exist a woman so sophisticated, traveled or ascetic that she will not be helplessly tempted a hundred times at Chicago.

The countries of Europe, which I represent, have for many centuries directed their subtlest efforts toward pleasing women. Foremost among them is probably France. Paris, the home of such famous houses of *haute couture* as Christian Dior, Lucien Lelong, Jacques Fath, Molyneux, and a score of others, will be represented in a manner yet to be seen in the United States. These fashion houses will not bring their own famous mannequins with them to display their wares, due to the shortage of dollars in Europe, an economy move that is probably sadder news to American men than women. As a substitute, however, miniature quarter-size models made from a combination of aluminum and plastic will be shown. These models, draped in faithful replicas of the originals, have proved most effective in spite of their lack of flesh and blood.

France will also show her luxurious Lyons silks of entirely new designs; woolens and fine laces; the beautiful wines from Burgundy and Bordeaux, and the sparkling wines of Champagne.

From the United Kingdom there will arrive an abundance of good things to improve the shining hour of the house-proud housewife: fancy brassware, coffee trays, vases, and something absolutely unique in hair curling and setting.

Of course, among the most popular of the British exhibits will be the textiles. Here you will be able to feel, and smell, the tweeds and plaids of Scotland, and see the fine woolens and silks. For those with gastronomic interests, there will be marmalade and fresh fruit jams.

An entirely new departure in plastic and metal toys for the children will be exhibited in the section for recreational items. Another surprise, for those with ornithological tendencies, will be birdcages. I am assured that these will be no ordinary birdcages, but with a new and revolutionary idea.

Our friends from the Low Countries will be attacking the American market in force. The Dutch are sending over those attractive hand-painted wooden shoes, music boxes, pewterware, old porcelain and glassware, and the famous Delft blue pottery. Again here the gastronomes can have their fill of the delicious Dutch candies, and "sprits," a kind of cookie. When one has tasted them, one cannot resist the temptation to continue until the whole boxful is gone.

The most interesting article from Belgium, as far as women are concerned, will be the Brussels lace which can be viewed in quantities by future brides.

You will be able to walk through the alleyways and streets of Marrakesh, Algiers and Tunis, for these North African cities will be exhibiting their Moroccan leatherware, embroidery, pottery and jewelry. Arabs in their picturesque native costumes will mingle with the buyers to prevail upon them to place orders, and if

you have never seen an Arab bargaining, this is an opportunity that should not be missed.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark will also be participating with such widely different products as handicrafts, art glassware, furniture, earthenware, sailing boats, silver, ceramics and of course the Royal Danish Porcelain.

The Norwegians advise that they have one innovation in the furniture line that will certainly appeal to the woman who loves to move her furniture around. This is a gadget that can be attached to chairs, sofas, etc., which when let down on wheels, enables the user to push the heaviest load around without effort. It is also entirely hidden from view.

Sunny Italy will be well to the fore with those world-famed silks and satins, together with filigree work from Naples, handicrafts and tortoiseshell work. The Italian food section will contain delicacies unobtainable in the United States, and a new spaghetti-making machine for those interested in gorging pasta. As for wines, there have been dispatched the illustrious Chianti and Orvieto and liqueurs from the North.

From faraway Greece, which so sadly suffered during the last war and is making such a wonderful recovery in the export field, will come a wide diversity of products. These will range from women's wear to sponges. These are no ordinary sponges, but those beautiful big objects as large as a woman's picture hat. Also from Greece there will be silk, leather books, tobacco, wood engravings and hand-woven carpets. In the Greek food section can be found sauterne, olive oil, honey and canned vegetables. If you have never tasted the wines and liquors in Greece, now is your chance to sample liquids with mysterious names like Mavrodaphne, Ouzo and Rezina. You will be able to admire the marble and stone, the like of which centuries ago was used to build the Acropolis.

Even farther afield than Greece, from the shores of the Bosphorus, Turkey will send her goods. From here will come real Turkish cigarets and tobacco, silk from the market of Istanbul and their own particular breed of alcohol. Hand-made carpets will naturally be in abundance, made by craftsmen whose art has been handed down for hundreds of years.

To prove what recovery they are making, the Western zones of Germany will exhibit handicrafts, silverware, ladies' apparel, and those delightful cuckoo clocks made in the Black Forest. Of especial interest to the ladies will be Meissen china, which from time immemorial has decorated the sideboards of the fortunate.

Austria and Switzerland will send watches and women's apparel as well as novelties in the shape of Tyrolean hats and costumes. No word has been received as to whether or not yodelers will accompany them.

From Ireland will come souvenir gifts such as carved statuettes, as well as the famous hand-woven tweeds which will bid fair in competition with those from Scotland. The Icelandic exhibits will include canned fish and other varieties of canned food which many a housewife has never encountered.

Apart from their world-famed vintage port, the Portuguese will also be sending food products and textiles. Finally, the little city of Trieste will come forward with natural sponges.

With all this galaxy and wealth of merchandise that the European countries have designed to appeal to the feminine eye, a male visitor to the Fair may shudder at the prospect of his closing the dollar-gap. However, unless she represents a retail outlet, the little woman will not be able to buy anything at the Fair, despite all temptations. She is strictly a window-shopper.

However, it is hoped that these articles will be available throughout the United States after the exhibition is over. This will enable Europe to do more trade with the United States, and to close this fabulous dollar-gap, so that Europe can stand on its own feet when Marshall Plan aid comes to an end in 1952, even if it causes the old man to stretch his paycheck to indulge women's love for romantic merchandise from foreign places.

The Birth of Trade Fairs

Ghent from the 12th to the 15th Centuries was the center of the cloth trade for the Low Countries and Germany.

Augsburg, home of the banking families of Fugger and Welser, became in the 12th Century the clearing house for trade between north Europe and Italy and the East: silks, spices, etc.

Nuremberg between the 12th and 16th Centuries specialized in silverplate, stoves, watches, brass and wire, in the north-south trade.

Bruges opened its Bourse in the 14th Century and regulated Europe's rate of exchange.

Leipzig's fairs, founded about 1170, were made a monopoly in 1507 by the Emperor Maximilian I. Specialties were furs, hides and leather.

Milan, in gratitude for its escape from the Emperor Barbarossa in the 13th Century, founded the Umiliati, who had vowed their goods to the city, and took over the north-south trade in wool and silk.

Antwerp became the haven of the foreign guilds in 1500 and opened the first Bourse of the name in 1531.

Europe's discovery of the sea route to the East in 1497 was the beginning of real world trade. But international trade fairs have continued to bring together sellers and buyers to the present day.

UNW'S Cues to the Fair

Exhibits break down into 60% consumer goods, 26% industrial equipment, 8% chemical and metal industries, and 5% tourist information.

A daily paper will be published, the Daily International Trade Fair News, listing visiting buyers.

The public relations for the Fair is being handled by Bozell & Jacobs, Inc.

The Chicago Cubs baseball team has declared Wednesday, August 16, International Trade Fair Day at Wrigley Field.

Exhibitors have been given a 50% steamship freight reduction for the return of their goods, by eight freight conferences.

SWEDISH exhibits welcomed by (from left to right) I. S. Anoff, Colonel John N. Gage, and Consul B. G. Lindner.

Here Comes Mr. Anoff!

By E. L. SHAINMARK

Former Managing Editor, Chicago Herald American

WATCH out, you people up in Mars! Sam Anoff is coming!

And he'll be selling a product that he's been selling for years—Chicago, the city that showed a soft spot for an orphan boy almost 40 years ago.

I. S. Anoff, as president of the Chicago Convention Bureau, has helped to make Chicago the number one convention and trade show city.

Now, as president of the First United States International Trade Fair, he is extending his Chicago sales campaign to the four corners of the globe.

When the world trade fair opens on August 7 for a two-week run in four Chicago exposition halls, there'll be businessmen in town from more than 50 countries, exhibitors from more than 40 . . . and having established Chicago as a world marketplace, Sam Anoff will have already developed a plan to go on from there!

He's been going onward and upward ever since he was eighteen and came to Chicago for employment after four years of part-time jobs in Cincinnati and Denver. During one rough year before coming to Chicago, he held 28 different jobs.

"I guess that I got rid of the urge that just about everybody has to change jobs," says Mr. Anoff.

In any event, when he finally landed with Chicago's Albert Pick Co., he stayed with the firm for 39 years and rose from an office boy to president, a post that he has held for the past 18 years.

Mr. Anoff fondly recalls the "educational" qualifications for his first job with Pick Co. His teen-age years of "knocking around" in such educational experiences as bellhopping, washing dishes, operating an elevator and waiting tables qualified him for the office boy's job.

His work at Albert Pick was not always marked with contentment, however. In fact, one day he lodged a genuine gripe with the man who sent him to Albert Pick to apply for the office boy job.

"You're like every other young punk," this friend admonished. "You get a job and when things get a little tough you want to quit."

This reprimand was taken seriously by Anoff, who promised that he would not quit unless he was fired. Thus Anoff, who joined the firm in 1911, stayed there and survived the many financial and organizational changes which followed in the years thereafter. In one of these reorganizations in 1931, Mr. Anoff became vice president in charge of plant operations and since that time has been in active charge of the business.

These comparatively pleasant early days in the Windy City as compared with other towns have left indelibly a love for Chicago on the personality of "Sam" Anoff. This love has been one of the underlying reasons why all Albert Pick Co. operations, including the kitchen equipment factory, are now consolidated at 2159 West Pershing Road in Chicago instead of in widespread subsidiary firms throughout the country as in bygone days.

It was this love of Chicago that prompted Mr. Anoff to head a delegation to Washington to seek Commerce Department approval for an International Trade Fair in the Windy City, August 7 through 20.

The fact that Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Boston and Detroit were also bidding for the Trade Fair did not perturb Anoff as he sold Chicago on the basis of its better facilities for this type of an exhibition.

Anoff was chosen president of the First United States International Trade Fair, which he hopes will become as famous as the trade fairs held since medieval days in Milan, Brussels, Leipzig, Paris.

As in these fairs, nations the world over will present their wares in Chicago. Americans will offer their newest mass-produced products, Europeans their unique handicrafts. From South America will come indigenous foods, from Africa primitives.

ANOFF emphasizes that U.S. living will be enriched by new imported products; other countries benefit by adding to their dollar balances—and create export markets for American manufacturers.

"Then, too, trade brings understanding—a step toward peace," says Mr. Anoff.

"And finally, the trade fair means much to the city of Chicago. It establishes the city as an important world market center—a spot for international trade. It tells all over the world the story of Chicago's position as a commercial population and transportation center, its beauty and cultural attractions, its history and traditions."

"You'd be surprised," Mr. Anoff points out, "at the tremendous number of people overseas who until the Fair thought of Chicago in terms of gangsters and shootings, thanks to Hollywood's motion pictures."

Thousands of businessmen will be here from all over the world, and scores of thousands more will be here from the United States.

If visitors from overseas consider Mr. Anoff typical of the average American businessman, it will be an improvement over the motion-picture version of the big, fat, cigar-smoking tycoon that is a prevalent impression in many parts of the world.

Anoff still has a trim figure at 55. He dresses conservatively in tailored suits, wears no jewelry, stands erect at 5'10" and gives the impression of being wiry and straight-talking.

HE weighs 175 pounds, has weighed that much for years. He smokes cigarettes moderately—about ten a day . . . drinks moderately—prefers bourbon and ginger ale to the "fancy wines" served at the diplomatic luncheons he's forced to attend as president of the Trade Fair.

He never gambles. The only times he has been to a gambling spot, it's been on business—to sell Albert Pick's restaurant supplies.

This Spring while attending a Food Industries convention, he was invited to inspect the dining room and kitchens of one of the nation's newest gambling casinos, located in what was once a smart country club. It was reputed to have one of the most modern kitchens in the world, and since the Pick company had sold some of the equipment, Mr. Anoff took a look. As he was escorted down corridors in the kitchen and supply area where the public is not admitted, he noticed rough, big men with bulges obviously showing.

It took him a little while to catch on that the bulges were guns, to be used in protection of the assets of the casino.

Mr. Anoff says that he suddenly walked a little closer to his guide, whistled nonchalantly, and decided then and there, he didn't even want to get near another gambling place—either in the front door or the back.

While bossing the trade fair, Anoff also is keeping an eye on the Chicago Fair of 1950. He is on the board of directors of this second Chicago Fair which is taking place this summer on the lakefront site of last year's Railroad Fair.

The Fair of '50 is for public attendance and is a pageant staged at the lakefront from June through September. It depicts the achievements in American industry, science and culture.

It's not competitive with the trade fair. "They complement each other," says Mr. Anoff, who is confident that the two fairs will attract record crowds of visitors to the city.

Mr. Anoff throws himself into his extra-business activity with tremendous energy because he likes people. He likes to work with them, be with them, see them enjoying Chicago.

This love has also been evident in Anoff's time-consuming work during the past three years as president of the Chicago Convention Bureau. His work on this civic group can be measured in actual dollars and cents value to Chicago. In 1949, for example, conventioneers left $93,521,500 in Chicago, a figure which is more than the city's corporate budget and more than all the money spent on public and private housing. In 1949, Chicago also racked up a record of 1,084 conventions and trade shows with a total of 703,725 out-of-towners as delegates.

A GREAT deal of energy has always surged from Anoff in any activity he pursues. This becomes apparent upon examination of his work with the Food Service Equipment Industry, a trade association for hotel and restaurant supply firms.

Anoff was active in the formation of this association, founded in the early days of the Roosevelt administration to interpret for members various government programs. He became the group's first president, a post he held for 14 years. When he relinquished the job, his fellow members gave him a Cadillac automobile and passed a resolution of thanks for his untiring work. This resolution now hangs in his office, which is lined with pictures of friends.

He is now chairman of the executive committee of the Food Service Equipment Industry and a member of the National Sanitation Foundation Committee. He also edits the F.S.E.I. bulletin, which is issued 10 times a year.

If these activities were not enough, Anoff has taken a great personal interest in the work of Bellefaire, a Jewish Orphan's Home in Cleveland, where he was brought up after the death of both parents. He is vice president and trustee of that home, as well as a member of the Jewish Children's Bureau and a board member of the Off-the-Street Club.

Here is the inside story of the fabulous fur trade . . . and of the women who buy furs.

Wherever The Fur Flies

By LAURA VITRAY

Ask Max Bachrach what goes on behind the Iron Curtain. He knows a lot about it. Although he has frequently had dealings with agents in Russia and in Asia, he has never been accused of being a Red. He is one of the world's greatest international experts—but he professes ignorance of atomic energy and the cold war. Like all specialists, Max confines himself to a very narrow field. His specialty is hair. Human hair, cat's hair, horse hair in a pinch. His real genius lies in the direction of wild mink, kolinsky, beaver, seal and Persian lamb.

Next to diamonds and rubies, furs are perhaps the most luxurious item in all world trade. Nor are the proletarian trappers of the Siberian steppes and the herdsmen of Russian Turkestan adverse to providing their sumptuous wares for the wives of "warmongering Wall Street bankers." Visit the Diamond Horseshoe, the department stores, the fashion shows, the trade fairs, and you will see what I mean. As a matter of fact the USSR hangs two and a half times as high a value of costly peltries on American women as do all the domestic producers combined. The snobbish Russians never sink to the ignominy of sheep pelt rebaptised "mouton lamb," or sheared raccoon masquerading as beaver.

CHINCHILLA

You have heard of the jewel sleuth, who neatly solves the mystery of how the tiara and the pearl necklace disappeared. Fur mystery is seldom of that sort. More frequently, the lady still has the fur piece, but decides she doesn't want it any more. If the sum involved is high, the world's only fur consultant may then be called in.

I was sitting in Max Bachrach's laboratory in New York City recently when an elegant black Persian lamb coat from one of the top-notch furriers was brought in by their representative. It bore a curious appearance, with an all-over pattern of safety pins that had been looped through into the skin. Max hung it up while he took the man off for a private talk. When we were alone again, he said to me, with a grin: "Of course you want to know about those pins. Well, let's see!"

It turned out that each pin marked a tiny little bald spot, where the fur had disappeared. The customer had bought the coat the season before. Now she demanded her money back. As the Turkestanis can tell you, that is no way for a Persian lamb to behave.

"Will she get it?" I asked.

"That depends," Max said. "If it's her fault that those hairs are gone, she won't. If it isn't, she will. Every penny of it."

It was then that Max began to tell me about the science that he developed, beginning when, as a graduate student at Columbia University, he pioneered in research on the structure of hair. He learned so much about hair that he wrote a textbook on it which is now the Bible of the FBI in Washington. They use it to help them solve murder mysteries. Never murder your lover and leave one auburn hair behind. They will *not* decide it came from the red setter dog. They will look at it through the microscope and see an internal pattern that is as different for every living species as are noses and ears.

Max is a chemist of the microcosm. He takes the tiniest speck of hair, places it on a slide and treats it with minute globules of this and that, distils it in glass retorts so small they can never be cleaned and must be thrown away. Pretty soon that speck whispers the story of itself and its owner. Beware!

A particle measuring a millionth of a centimeter will do, with a tenth of a

drop of a reagent. The apparatus for handling it is finer than a watchmaker's tools. The tales unfolded make Scheherazade look pale.

There was, for instance, the millionaire New York society matron who put her priceless ermine wrap in storage during the summer months. In the autumn it was duly delivered to her door—but oh, horrors! It smelled like a skunk. So much did it smell like a skunk that it was impossible for any member of the family to remain at home while the ermine was there. She rushed it back to the storage place, but the manager told her haughtily: "Dear madam, we do not turn ermine into skunk. This is none of our affair."

Cleaners also were of no avail. Next came the insurance firm. She demanded that they pay. They called in Max. He snipped a speck of hair here

SQUIRREL

and there all over the coat, put these through a series of tests and—

Yes, he discovered that every hair of that ermine was thoroughly impregnated with the very chemical which skunks exude to give them their delightful perfume. Next was to see how it got that way.

Max visited the storage plant and found that they were using methyl chloride instead of freon gas as a refrigerant. The pipes passed through a great vault in which a thousand fur coats were hung. Examination revealed a slightly loose fitting in the valve flanges, permitting a very, very slight escape. None of the other coats had been affected by it. But ermine—

Max knew of course that ermine skins are bleached with sulphur. Sulphur unites with methyl chloride to form methyl mercaptan: skunk odor to you. It was there, in the ermine hairs, and it was there to stay. Not the insurance company, but the storage outfit paid.

There was the fur house in New York that took in a muskrat coat for alteration. Halfway through the job, the workroom overseer learned that the sleeves were eaten away in long straight lines that went right through the fur, the skin and the lining too. Before the store replaced the vanished fur, it wanted to know what had happened. Had the coat been carelessly accepted in that condition, the damage unnoted? Or had something happened to it since?

The acetate lining was what attracted Max. It appeared as if eaten by an acid, even down to the cellulose seam binding at the wrist. This struck him as more significant even than the crumbling of the fur itself.

After a little chemistry, he went to the store manager and said: "Here is how it was. The coat, with the sleeves wrongside out, was lying on the lap of a woman who sat beside the workroom table. It was just after the lunch hour and she had been polishing her nails. A bottle of acetone polish remover stood before her, uncorked. Acetone is the one thing which could disintegrate the acetate lining, you see. Now, someone came by and knocked the bottle over. She grabbed for it, then, with the acetone on her hands, caught the sleeves of the coat as it was sliding to the floor. These long lines are her finger marks."

The manager went to the workroom and asked: "What woman here spilled a bottle of nail polish remover?" One of the fur workers at once burst into tears.

Or there is the story of the woman whose Persian lamb lost all its curl in back in exactly one week. Irate, she faced the store with it. The store faced Max. Max examined specks of the poker-straight hair by means of his chemistry — and found two things: traces of cleaning fluid, traces of paint. "The customer sat down in wet paint on a park bench," he advised the store. "She doused the coat with cleaner, which made the hair go

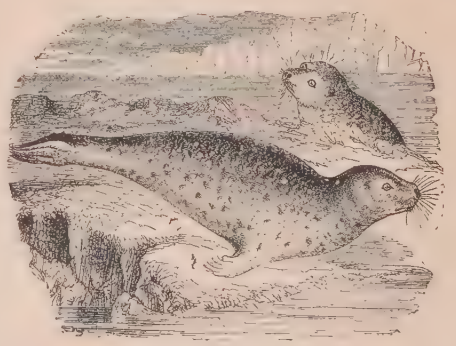
MARTEN

straight. No, the curl will never return."

A nicer paint story is that of the beautiful girl who had saved for several years to be able to purchase an $1800 Alaska sealskin. One month later she stood waiting for a bus on a windy corner, and failed to notice that the wall behind her had been freshly painted white. The coat was wafted lightly against the wall, and came off looking like silver fox, with just white tips on the hairs. Now, paint is one of the things that gives a permanent finish to fur. All the same—

The insurance company sent her to Max, who was moved by her appeal. He decided to do something. But what? Chemistry revealed that the paint was a fast-drying plastic, and that almost any solvent he might use would spread it all over the fur. By experimentation with solvents and specks of hair he found one that made the paint globules swell, so that they would stand on the hairs like bottle caps. One by one he picked these off with the aid of a typewriter brush. It was something of a labor of love.

Max told me these facts about furs. Dyes, if too hot or too strong, can



SEAL

Wherever The Fur Flies *continued*

MOUTON

burn the hair, cause it to crack or singe. Overbleaching is bad too. For these things, your best bet is to buy in a reliable place. But there's one thing about dye: moths detest it. Unless there's a bit of sweet dessert or candy sticking to your dyed coat, they will fly away to feed upon the natural furs.

Many women declare their fur coats have been burned in a fire and demand insurance payment, Max said, when really they are quite undamaged. The reason is that the carbon has been deposited on the hairs and makes the coat look black and charred. A thorough cleaning with a carbon solvent will make it as good as new.

The fur business? Ah, it is more hazardous than international politics, and colder for some than the cold war. A war scare is apt to make every prospective customer sew her money into the mattress. Later, she may get it out and go shopping after all. So, you have the ups and downs. You never can tell. Big war production may even cause a fur boom, if wages are high.

What furs do women prefer? Max smiled at that. Yes, it has to be admitted that the rich are very pro-

FOX

Russian. Russian squirrel and marmot, Persian lamb from Siberia and Central Asia, Russian ermine, lynx and red foxes. Then there are baum martens and stone martens, kolinsky, mink and sable.

Of these, sable with its soft, silky, highly lustrous hairs is by far the most expensive, with kolinsky a close second, and mink third on the luxury line.

Some very fine wild mink and ranch mink are produced in North America, Max said. Canada is the second greatest fur supplier of the United States, but the States turn out their own three-quarters of a million skins of ranch mink annually. In addition, of course, there is Government sealskin from Alaska, and there's opposum from the North Woods, and beaver, of which Canada is the largest producer in the world.

What about this sheared raccoon that looks so much like beaver? Well, it hasn't quite the density or the beautiful blue caste. Still, it's a fine, serviceable fur. As a matter of fact, beaver is sheared too. You see, all fur is comprised of wool close to the skin, to keep the animal warm, and long, shiny guard hairs to shed the rain and snow. With beaver and raccoon, these are sheared off, and the fur cut to an even surface.

The most American of all American furs is muskrat—almost a symbol of democracy because everybody and her sister wears it. In the United States, 15,000,000 skins are produced a year. They are durable and they are beautiful, in tones of brown from pale to dark.

Does a woman need a fur coat? Of course she does, Max said. He recalled how, as a soldier right after World War I, he got to Paris and rushed to the Louvre where he heard the Mona Lisa had just been rehung. She was there, on the wall—but only a canvas. And somehow, he found her mysterious smile disappointing. She had a dingy look. Later he returned, and she was resplendent in a gold frame. Every woman needs a beautiful frame, Max insists.

In picking the frame, he advised caution. Look under the arms and under the collar, and don't write your check if you spy there a fuzzy instead of a furry look. It means the skins aren't too good. Be sure your coat doesn't fit too tightly across the back between the shoulders, or the skins will soon split. And, when you've acquired your beauty, don't save money by cleaning it yourself. Only the true fur cleaner can do that. He places it in a large drum of sawdust, that turns slowly. The toothlike edges scrape the dirt off the hairs. Keep your coat out of the hands of the ordinary dry cleaner. His solvents will extract the oils from the leather and dry it up. If your coat gets wet, shake it and hang it in a cool place. But if it is soaked badly take it back to the place where you bought it to be reblocked. Only the man who made it has the pattern and can restore the skins to their original shape.

That seems to be the fur story. Oh, yes—about those safety pins. Max wrote me a letter the other day. He said: "You wanted to know the results of the analysis of that Persian lamb coat with the little pieces plucked out. It seems that the woman had a pet dog who, in his abstract moments, after getting tired of playing with his rubber bone, took little nips out of the fur coat. Since the coat was in excellent condition as to leather and fur, the store has promised to repair these injured spots."

Max had told me he could easily discover whether those hairs had been burned by the dye, or plucked out—it happens sometimes when a woman is tired of her coat—or, well, chewed off. The moral problem in this case is: how much should a woman love her dog?

LYNX

Cotton from the Nile

By M. S. ZAYED

Commercial Counselor
Egyptian Embassy, Washington

THE unparalleled results obtained in spinning Egyptian cotton are an eloquent proof of its world superiority. Consider this simple comparison. The average length of yarn spun from a pound of Good Middling American cotton whose staple length is 15/16th of an inch does not exceed 12,600 yards. But a pound of Ashmouni Egyptian cotton gives 50,400 yards of yarn. A pound of Karnak Egyptian cotton gives 100,800 yards and Amon Egyptian cotton gives 189,000 yards.

Extraordinary as this is, during the war the Karnak cotton called "the 400" yielded 336,000 yards of yarn to the pound, a result that seems tantamount to a miracle.

The world importance of this phenomenon may be grasped when we note that clothing takes over 10% of the average family's budget and that the cost-of-clothing has risen much more rapidly than the cost-of-living index. Rayon has come to the rescue to a phenomenal extent. But cotton is by far the premier material for textiles and will remain so.

World War II interrupted most of the established trends in cotton production and consumption.

But since the end of the war in 1945 rehabilitation and recovery has made gradual progress in most countries. The total production of cotton expanded and during 1948-49 was only 1.7 million bales short of the prewar level. In 1949-50 the crop was the third largest on record.

Although Egypt's production is less than 6 per cent of world production, her share in world exports is almost three times that figure.

The cotton plant was known to the Egyptians from very ancient times. Cotton seeds discovered by Rosellini in a Theban tomb were identified by Parlatore as *Gossypium arboreum*, indigenous to the African continent.

Pliny said that in Upper Egypt near Arabia, there grew a shrub called *gossypion* or *xylon*, from which a kind of cloth called xylina was made. This was unsurpassed in whiteness, softness and beauty.

The cultivation of cotton flourished in Islamic Egypt, its industry attaining a high degree of perfection and reputation. A full description of its cultivation in Egypt was given by Inb-el-Afdhal, an Andalusian Arab author who wrote in 1097 A.D.

Since then Egypt has made continuous efforts to produce new and improved varieties, and to increase the acreage of cotton. This could only be achieved by the expansion and improvement of perennial irrigation. Breeding of varieties is now carried out by the Cotton Research Board of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Royal Agricultural Society. Once established, new varieties are propagated in government farms; and the controlled seed is put at the disposal of growers.

In fact the Egyptian varieties constitute a special category of cottons in themselves and are the only cottons known possessing all the eleven characteristics essential for the production of special types of cotton goods combining strength with beauty. These characteristics are:

1. Length of staple, 2. Fineness, 3. Suppleness, 4. Strength, 5. Silkiness, 6. Shine, 7. Cleanliness, 8. Elasticity, 9. Durability, 10. Invariability, 11. Freedom from most of the spinning defects common to other types.

Egypt is practically the only country that offers buyers a maximum degree of humidity of 8.5% as well as a guarantee of quality.

For the benefit of spinners of Egyptian cotton the Egyptian Government has established:

1. The Alexandria Testing House.
2. The Bureau for the Prevention of Cotton Mixing.

The first institution controls the humidity of cotton prior to its shipment, while the second controls and prevents the mixing of varieties in ginning factories and presses. Thus, the buyer is always assured that the cotton is up to specifications.

The plain fact is that cotton is the corner-stone of Egypt's economy. From the proceeds of the sale of cotton abroad, which constitutes more than seventy per cent of her total exports, Egypt pays for her imports.

But World War II, through its disintegrating effects on world economy, combined with the general international trade and financial disequilibrium, aggravated Egypt's dollar shortage to a very great extent. Egypt is doing her best to earn more dollars through normal channels of trade.

The principal way to earn these dollars is to sell more long-staple Egyptian cotton to the United States. But the importation of these types of cotton in the United States is subject to an annual quota in spite of the fact that they are needed by a number of mills.

In this respect, it is pertinent to point out that long-staple Egyptian cotton does not compete with American cotton in any way. There is no stronger evidence for this than the report of the United Tariff Commission of May 14, 1948: "The existing facts do not warrant import quotas on cotton having a staple of 1⅜ inch or more in length. . . ."

There is no doubt that the trade situation between Egypt and the United States will improve and that American goods will pour into Egyptian markets, if the United States can reconsider her stand on the cotton quota control system.

An Editorial

What Can the Individual Do?

By LOUIS DOLIVET

NOW THAT fear again has descended upon man, now that the long-dreaded danger of universal destruction has come closer since that ill fated day of June 24, 1950, when North Korean troops tramped across the 38th parallel, the question comes up again, "What can the individual do?"

What is the use of a man or a woman devoted to the highest ideals, in these times of avalanche? Shall the individual resign himself to fate, and live in sullen apathy? Or shall he treat the coming days as his last hours on earth, and plunge himself into wild although unhappy debauchery?

The ones who do not receive or give love, the ones who have never learned the meaning of friendship, the ones who have never discovered the magic of knowledge, may do this. But not the others.

Most of those who inhabit this earth have within themselves an infinite capacity for deep emotions. They are attached to the people and things around them. They have a burning desire to serve. For them, this is the time for action.

This is the time when the individual can make the most decisive contribution to the maintenance of peace.

If the Korean war has proven anything, it is that man still remains the decisive factor in war. The very fact that the forces gathered on both sides are so gigantic that they almost threaten to extinguish each other, gives man his chance. It gives him a chance to prevent, by positive action, the last great fall—the drop into the abyss.

Positive action consists in convincing the rulers of the world that the overwhelming majority of mankind stands firmly behind the principles of international cooperation, law and the Charter of the United Nations. Once this has been made evident, the fear which hangs over the world today will be dissipated. Those in power must realize that the maker of war is condemned by the people. There have been enough revolutions and defeats in history to convince any leader, however strong, that he cannot prevail against the people's will.

Accordingly the individual who cares about human survival must multiply his activities a thousandfold:

1. He must take an active part in the affairs of his community, state and world. He must fulfill all his duties and exercise all his rights.

2. He must join with his fellow citizens in solving social and economic problems. Every slum in his community or country — or the world — is a black mark against the philosophy of freedom.

3. He must implement, in his day-by-day life the principles of the UN's Declaration of Human Rights.

4. He must educate himself and others, not only in national affairs, politics and economics, but also in the geography, history, social trends and habits of life of other countries.

5. He must acquire a minimum but solid knowledge of scientific advances of his time, particularly in the fields of atomic science, psychology and biology.

6. He must learn the fundamental laws of world trade. He must understand the economic processes not only of his own country but also of the rest of the world.

7. He must learn to free himself from prejudices and commonplace judgments about other countries and races.

8. He must develop his body and mind in order to render both more perfect, so as to give an example to the rest of mankind.

9. He must learn to exercise leadership with increasing efficiency, but also with infinite modesty and humility.

10. He must learn to re-assess the whole concept of human relations, not only within the family but also among friends, neighbors and nations.

Above all, the individual must give to others—to those who never attend meetings — a sense of participation. Where hundreds have gathered, there must be thousands; where thousands have gathered, there must be millions.

This is the time for action.

The individual, if he acts, can have a sense of fulfillment such as only the elite have enjoyed in the past. He can stand on his feet and take the worst that may come with the satisfaction that he has tried to prevent it.

The chance is that if he acts, he *will* prevent it.

"How well prepared is the American oil industry to meet an emergency?"

IN THE LIGHT of swiftly moving developments the state of preparedness of the thousands of American oil companies has become of paramount interest to free people everywhere. This is understandable, for petroleum would be a decisive factor in any struggle that lies ahead.

The facts are reassuring.

The daily average production of 5,340,000 barrels (716,000 metric tons) of crude oil from fields in the United States in the most recent month (June, 1950) could be stepped up to around 6,200,000 barrels (831,000 metric tons) a day without injury to the producing formations.

There is also sufficient refining capacity to process this crude oil into the petroleum products which may be needed.

Since 1945 and through the first quarter of 1950, American oil companies have spent over eight billion dollars in modernizing and expanding capacity. A total of 141,403 wells, of which 83,107 were productive of oil and 12,718 produced gas, have been completed in the United States in that time.

It is a comforting assurance to the people of the United Nations to know that the U. S. fields have been developed and are ready to supply estimated crude oil requirements to meet foreseeable essential demands. Also, since the termination of hostilities in 1945, American oil companies have increased their tremendous reserves in the Western hemisphere and the Middle East. These also are available for use to the extent that military protection can be given to these sources of supply.

American oil companies did an outstanding job in supplying petroleum requirements for World War I and World War II. Two-thirds of all the military supply tonnage shipped overseas was petroleum. The Allies never lacked for oil.

In light of the above it is safe to say that the American petroleum industry has never been so well prepared to meet emergencies.

Frank M. Porter

President, American Petroleum Institute

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